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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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**Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International  
Association of Chiefs of Police**

# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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## SUMMARY

### *Crimes Against Property.*

With the exception of larceny, crimes against property decreased during the first half of 1939. The increase in larceny offenses amounted to 3.3 percent, and the figure for these crimes during the first half of 1939 was higher than for the corresponding period in any preceding year.

The decrease in offenses against property was most prominent in offenses of robbery, which during the first half of 1939 were 11.3 percent lower than in the corresponding period of 1938. Offenses of auto theft decreased 8.5 percent, and burglary, 2.3 percent.

### *Crimes Against Persons.*

During the first half of this year, offenses of rape increased 1.5 percent as compared with last year. However, offenses of manslaughter by negligence decreased 3.4 percent, and aggravated assaults were 5.0 percent lower than for the first 6 months of 1938. The figure for murder remained substantially the same.

### ***Distribution of Crimes.***

Crimes of larceny not only increased during the first half of 1939 as compared with 1938, but these offenses constituted 57.6 percent of the total offenses. Burglaries represented 23.1 percent, auto thefts 11.7 percent, and robberies 3.7 percent. The remaining 3.9 percent of the crimes consisted of offenses against the person, including homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

More than 90 percent of the nonresidence burglaries occurred during the nighttime. Nonresidence burglaries constituted more than 50 percent of the total burglaries committed. Approximately one-third of the residence burglaries were committed during the day.

Nineteen percent of the larcenies involved the theft of personal property from automobiles, exclusive of automobile accessories, and thefts of this latter type of property amounted to 16.2 percent of all the larcenies.

### ***Geographic Division of Crime Rates.***

Crime rates are presented for six different groups of cities according to size, and this information is also presented for the nine geographic divisions in order to make possible comparisons between local crime data and average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the country.

### ***Police Employee Data.***

When the cities in the United States of over 100,000 population were divided into two groups according to the number of police employees per unit of population, it was found that the one group of cities having an average of 20 police employees per 10,000 inhabitants reported 26 percent less murders, 19 percent less robberies, 14 percent less aggravated assaults, 11 percent less burglaries, and 16 percent less larcenies, than the police departments having an average of 12 employees per 10,000 inhabitants.

Detailed information concerning the number and functional distribution of police employees, and motorized equipment for the calendar year 1938 is shown herein. Summary figures for this type of information are likewise presented.

### ***Persons Arrested.***

Fingerprint cards representing 288,107 arrests during the first half of 1939 revealed that 19.3 percent of the persons arrested were under 21 years of age. There were more arrests for age 19 than for any other single age group.

The records reveal that, of the 288,107 persons arrested, there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities of 132,289.

## **CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES**

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The



figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

#### **Extent of Reporting Area.**

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports have been received during the first 6 months of 1939. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size. The population figures employed are estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for cities with population in excess of 10,000. No estimates were available, however, for those with a smaller number of inhabitants and, accordingly, for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	982	910	92.7	60,265,719	56,807,506	97.6
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	87	87	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	104	102	98.1	6,980,407	6,831,307	97.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	191	176	92.1	6,638,544	6,113,744	92.1
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	593	538	90.7	9,100,956	8,316,643	91.4

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,705 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,485,522. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for the first 6 months of 1932-1939:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932.....	1,536	52,692,749	1936.....	2,189	64,648,798
1933.....	1,606	54,208,740	1937.....	2,278	65,241,398
1934.....	1,645	62,319,945	1938.....	2,512	66,650,040
1935.....	1,949	63,270,583	1939.....	2,615	67,293,028

The foregoing comparison shows that during the first half of 1939 there was an increase of 103 cities as compared with the corresponding period of 1938, the population represented for those cities being 633,988.

In addition to the 2,615 city and village police departments which submitted crime reports during 1939, one or more reports were received during that period from 1,578 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 11 agencies in possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 4,204 agencies contributing crime reports during 1939.

## MONTHLY RETURNS

### *Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.*

There are presented in table 41 figures showing the number of offenses known to the police during the period of January-June, inclusive, 1939, as reported by police departments in 1,907 cities with a combined population of 61,608,286. These data are also presented for the cities divided into six groups according to size. Table 41 indicates not only the number of offenses known to the police, but also the rate per 100,000 inhabitants. This compilation makes it possible for police executives or other interested persons to compare the crime rate of an individual community with the national average for cities of approximately the same size.

In table 44 these data are presented in a manner which makes it possible to compare local crime data with average figures for cities of the same size located in the same section of the United States.

Table 41 reveals that 57.6 percent of the crimes consisted of larcenies, 23.1 percent burglaries, 11.7 percent auto theft, and 3.7 percent robberies. This means that 96.1 percent of the crimes listed in the compilation were primarily offenses against property. The remaining 3.9 percent of the crimes consisted of homicides, rapes, and felonious assaults, such as assault with a deadly weapon.

TABLE 41.—Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups

(Population *c* estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census)

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,114,100:								
Number of offenses known.....	851	<sup>1</sup> 735	1,594	11,101	6,152	<sup>2</sup> 37,522	<sup>3</sup> 94,158	<sup>4</sup> 23,504
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	2.7	5.5	38.1	21.1	187.7	471.1	107.0
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known.....	227	172	287	2,074	<sup>1</sup> 1,787	16,977	39,024	8,414
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	2.2	3.7	26.4	23.1	216.3	497.1	107.2
GROUP III								
92 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,225,954:								
Number of offenses known.....	181	82	192	1,321	1,767	11,200	28,163	5,280
Rate per 100,000.....	2.9	1.3	3.1	21.2	28.4	179.9	452.3	84.8
GROUP IV								
151 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,267,201:								
Number of offenses known.....	93	54	152	806	956	8,670	23,646	4,308
Rate per 100,000.....	1.8	1.0	2.9	13.3	18.2	164.6	448.9	79.9
GROUP V								
471 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,297,428:								
Number of offenses known.....	127	65	231	929	1,227	9,346	26,277	4,069
Rate per 100,000.....	1.7	.9	3.2	12.7	16.8	128.1	360.1	55.8
GROUP VI								
1,101 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,853,291:								
Number of offenses known.....	105	61	255	693	783	7,005	15,270	2,494
Rate per 100,000.....	1.8	1.0	4.4	11.8	13.4	119.7	260.9	42.6
Total 1,907 cities; total population, 61,608,286:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,584	<sup>1</sup> 1,169	2,711	16,924	<sup>1</sup> 12,672	<sup>2</sup> 90,730	<sup>3</sup> 226,538	<sup>4</sup> 47,969
Rate per 100,000.....	2.6	2.0	4.4	27.5	20.6	172.9	431.7	88.1

<sup>1</sup> The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 27,385,900; groups I-VI, 1,906 cities, total population, 59,880,086.<sup>2</sup> The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,987,100; groups I-VI, 1,906 cities, total population, 52,481,286.<sup>3</sup> The number of offenses and rate for auto theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 21,959,800; groups I-VI, 1,906 cities, total population, 54,453,986.<sup>4</sup> The number of offenses and rate for aggravated assault are based on reports as follows: Group II, 56 cities, total population, 7,742,112; groups I-VI, 1,906 cities, total population, 61,500,086.

**Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931-39.**

Annual variations in the number of offenses known to have been committed are presented in table 42. The information is based upon reports received from 66 cities of over 100,000 inhabitants for the period of January-June for each year of 1931-39. A total population of 18,895,102 is represented. The information is presented in the form of the total number of offenses reported, as well as the daily average for each of the various types of crimes. This tabulation makes it possible for interested persons to compare crime trends in an individual community with the annual variations for the entire nation.

The figures in this table indicate that during the first 6 months of 1939 as compared with 1938 there were decreases in offenses of manslaughter by negligence, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary and auto theft. The figures for rape and larceny show increases, while offenses of murder remained substantially the same.

It is interesting to note that offenses of larceny were higher during the first 6 months of 1939 than for that period in any other year, whereas larcenies of automobiles were fewer during the first 6 months than in the corresponding period of any of the other years. Aggravated assaults showed a small decrease, and the figure for this type of offense is likewise smaller than for any other year presented in the table. The information presented in table 42 is also shown in figure 2.

TABLE 42.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 66 cities over 100,000 in population, January to June, inclusive, 1931-39

[Total population, 18,895,102, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931.....	745	679	568	10,123	4,783	33,682	74,898	45,138
1932.....	710	637	584	9,171	4,154	35,937	74,187	36,862
1933.....	721	454	651	8,682	4,786	35,709	78,606	33,741
1934.....	667	580	616	7,025	4,501	33,847	78,570	30,485
1935.....	612	372	781	6,931	4,619	34,809	81,113	28,354
1936.....	553	351	701	5,393	4,490	28,320	71,642	22,032
1937.....	594	471	890	6,197	4,549	31,185	83,099	24,171
1938.....	531	385	849	6,624	4,130	33,361	87,021	20,506
1939.....	530	343	862	5,876	3,925	32,599	80,932	18,758
Daily average:								
1931.....	4.1	3.8	3.1	55.9	26.4	186.1	413.8	249.4
1932.....	3.9	3.5	3.2	50.4	22.8	197.5	407.6	202.5
1933.....	4.0	2.5	3.6	48.0	26.4	197.2	434.3	186.4
1934.....	3.7	3.2	3.4	38.8	24.9	187.0	434.1	168.4
1935.....	3.4	2.1	4.3	38.3	25.5	192.8	448.1	156.7
1936.....	3.0	1.9	3.9	29.6	24.7	155.6	393.6	121.1
1937.....	3.3	2.6	4.9	34.2	25.1	172.3	459.1	133.5
1938.....	2.9	2.0	4.7	36.6	22.8	184.3	480.8	113.3
1939.....	2.9	1.9	4.8	32.5	21.7	180.1	496.9	103.6

# ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS. . . OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1931-1939

66 CITIES - TOTAL POPULATION 18,895,102

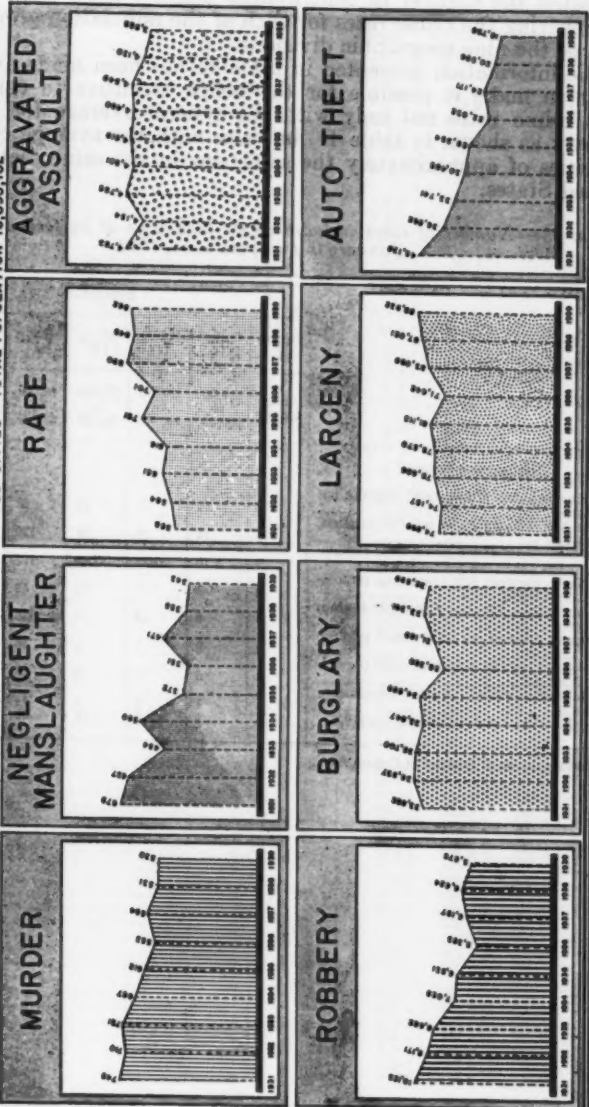


FIGURE 2.

**Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.**

The data presented in tables 41 and 44 are supplemented by the information shown in table 43. In this latter tabulation there is indicated the number of contributors whose reports were employed in preparing the crime rates for each of the population groups within each of the nine geographic divisions.

The information presented in table 44 has been made available in order to make it possible for the police executive to compare the local crime rates not only with the general average for the entire country as shown in table 41, but also with the average crime rates for cities of approximately the same size in the same section of the United States.

TABLE 43.—Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1939

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 165 cities; total population, 5,545,048.....	2	12	11	22	61	57	165
Middle Atlantic: 487 cities; total population, 18,545,496.....	6	11	20	26	120	295	487
East North Central: 463 cities; total population, 16,024,820.....	9	10	23	49	102	270	463
West North Central: 222 cities; total population, 5,000,132.....	4	5	7	10	52	144	222
South Atlantic: <sup>1</sup> 153 cities; total population, 4,694,666.....	3	6	13	15	33	83	153
East South Central: 63 cities; total population, 1,766,180.....	2	3	3	4	18	33	63
West South Central: 113 cities; total population, 3,336,526.....	3	5	7	8	26	64	113
Mountain: 74 cities; total population, 1,196,423.....	1	1	2	5	14	51	74
Pacific: 167 cities; total population, 5,452,968.....	5	4	6	12	36	104	167

<sup>1</sup> Includes report of District of Columbia.

TABLE 44.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1939, by geographic divisions and population groups

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
<b>New England:</b>						
Group I.....	0.5	21.5	9.2	87.2	188.9	140.3
Group II.....	.5	11.2	5.9	102.9	341.2	103.2
Group III.....	.1	5.7	1.5	119.9	262.5	60.4
Group IV.....	.6	6.8	2.7	142.0	296.7	60.4
Group V.....	.7	4.2	2.5	91.2	187.3	29.7
Group VI.....	.3	2.6	1.8	95.9	127.5	22.1
Total, groups I-VI.....	.5	9.9	4.6	131.0	253.2	79.5
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>						
Group I.....	2.4	14.2	21.0	103.9	1289.4	189.0
Group II.....	.5	11.1	9.0	141.5	248.5	68.7
Group III.....	1.3	12.1	15.5	156.4	254.4	99.5
Group IV.....	.2	7.8	11.1	113.2	254.0	47.5
Group V.....	1.0	8.2	8.9	88.8	167.0	41.2
Group VI.....	1.0	7.5	5.2	78.6	124.5	27.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.8	12.3	16.5	111.1	1209.8	63.8
<b>East North Central:</b>						
Group I.....	2.4	63.6	18.9	172.5	417.3	62.7
Group II.....	1.6	31.0	26.9	206.0	494.7	112.2
Group III.....	.4	23.2	8.6	148.6	367.7	73.9
Group IV.....	1.4	16.1	5.5	134.6	380.1	74.0
Group V.....	1.2	18.6	5.4	137.9	323.6	54.1
Group VI.....	.9	12.1	7.9	102.6	174.3	34.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.8	42.9	14.9	159.2	383.6	65.8
<b>West North Central:</b>						
Group I.....	2.6	41.6	6.8	136.8	493.3	84.6
Group II.....	2.1	27.9	12.3	156.4	480.3	102.5
Group III.....	1.0	30.7	4.3	232.1	572.5	110.6
Group IV.....	.6	18.4	4.1	148.9	483.5	80.7
Group V.....	1.3	9.5	7.2	137.1	443.9	70.7
Group VI.....	1.1	7.4	4.3	106.9	224.7	38.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.8	26.3	6.8	142.7	453.1	80.8
<b>South Atlantic:</b>						
Group I.....	6.7	50.6	44.8	221.7	522.7	186.0
Group II.....	10.5	45.0	69.3	362.7	858.3	139.9
Group III.....	9.4	30.2	68.6	218.8	613.5	84.6
Group IV.....	5.8	24.2	94.9	248.7	670.7	97.4
Group V.....	6.2	15.5	117.3	176.8	502.4	64.1
Group VI.....	6.2	19.4	72.0	168.4	388.9	75.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	7.6	36.4	74.7	237.8	597.0	126.5
<b>East South Central:</b>						
Group I.....	8.8	49.9	50.3	352.2	583.8	97.0
Group II.....	13.1	30.7	51.5	189.9	408.4	105.6
Group III.....	13.2	27.8	64.9	223.0	322.6	91.8
Group IV.....	7.7	28.1	72.7	248.1	634.7	125.0
Group V.....	6.1	16.7	42.2	131.1	380.4	39.9
Group VI.....	11.2	15.6	58.0	164.7	238.4	46.8
Total, groups I-VI.....	10.0	33.1	53.7	242.2	457.6	87.7
<b>West South Central:</b>						
Group I.....	9.5	29.2	39.3	192.1	776.6	91.9
Group II.....	4.4	48.2	43.1	312.8	821.6	121.3
Group III.....	6.7	24.0	75.5	215.2	703.7	63.3
Group IV.....	5.6	28.1	28.9	232.2	848.5	100.8
Group V.....	4.4	23.4	32.5	161.5	568.5	57.3
Group VI.....	3.2	20.2	21.1	168.0	391.7	29.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	6.3	31.7	41.6	222.6	719.0	89.3
<b>Mountain:</b>						
Group I.....	.7	14.7	7.5	103.3	508.9	67.5
Group II.....	1.4	35.4	4.2	251.0	453.5	153.3
Group III.....	2.9	40.1	10.8	265.2	818.0	253.4
Group IV.....	1.2	19.8	1.2	225.9	842.0	173.5
Group V.....	2.0	18.7	6.1	154.5	985.1	96.2
Group VI.....	1.1	13.3	8.8	162.3	421.9	58.5
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.4	29.5	6.8	175.4	659.3	112.2
<b>Pacific:</b>						
Group I.....	2.3	56.4	18.0	313.0	692.4	227.9
Group II.....	.4	31.6	10.9	238.0	695.5	135.3
Group III.....	2.0	34.2	9.4	280.1	940.4	140.8
Group IV.....	.8	17.1	10.6	264.0	702.0	127.1
Group V.....	.6	18.1	6.3	221.6	864.1	126.4
Group VI.....	1.5	22.7	8.9	212.3	798.8	93.0
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.7	42.1	14.0	280.1	738.9	180.9

<sup>1</sup> The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.<sup>2</sup> The rate for auto theft is based on the reports of 5 cities.<sup>3</sup> The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 485 cities.<sup>4</sup> The rate for auto theft is based on the reports of 486 cities.<sup>5</sup> Includes the District of Columbia.<sup>6</sup> The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 5 cities.<sup>7</sup> The rate for aggravated assault is based on the reports of 152 cities.



***Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.***

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the first 6 months of 1939 is shown in table 45. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 41 and 44 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

With reference to the possibility of comparing the amount of crime in one city with the amount of reported crime in other individual communities, it is suggested that such comparisons be made with a great deal of caution, because differences in the figures may be due to a great variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime reporting manual has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the manual, and the individual department has so indicated.



TABLE 45.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1939, cities over 100,000 in population

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	1	48	29	283	33	456	80
Albany, N. Y.....		7	3	60	10	171	45
Atlanta, Ga.....	23	76	48	499	122	986	262
Baltimore, Md.....	21	136	179	357	162	676	711
Birmingham, Ala.....	10	27	20	356	58	514	75
Boston, Mass.....	2	71	33	319	177	648	706
Bridgeport, Conn.....		5	3	93	48	407	109
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	13	35	171	78	425	180
Cambridge, Mass.....		6	2	86	24	180	117
Camden, N. J.....		17	29	46	37	116	25
Canton, Ohio.....		26	19	70	(1)	232	23
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6	20	51	195	13	345	33
Chicago, Ill.....	62	1,788	406	2,982	861	3,090	708
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9	102	73	465	164	1,175	175
Cleveland, Ohio.....	17	159	51	617	57	2,614	241
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	87	20	575	80	737	114
Dallas, Tex.....	22	27	64	347	27	1,796	136
Dayton, Ohio.....	2	33	41	294	14	545	127
Denver, Colo.....	1	21	11	169	70	775	100
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1	21	11	178	50	404	109
Detroit, Mich.....	11	276	170	1,085	174	5,633	690
Duluth, Minn.....				32	33	326	44
Elizabeth, N. J.....		4	6	95	11	167	30
El Paso, Tex.....	1	28	4	114	11	333	63
Erle, Pa.....		8	3	114	22	158	82
Evansville, Ind.....		9		127	22	347	99
Fall River, Mass.....		4		91	2	101	16
Flint, Mich.....	1	16	37	202	30	559	82
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1	11	5	103	29	471	133
Fort Worth, Tex.....	5	12	1	298	15	682	58
Gary, Ind.....	2	29	65	80	7	98	51
Grand Rapids, Mich.....		3	5	133	15	533	72
Hartford, Conn.....		10	23	245	27	447	122
Honolulu, T. H.....		3	5	245	50	534	47
Houston, Tex.....	13	88	43	438	77	1,570	204
Indianapolis, Ind.....	4	98	111	566	178	1,427	350
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6	30	37	380	98	636	87
Jersey City, N. J.....		Complete data not received.					
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	42	9	157	22	260	36
Kansas City, Mo.....	7	132	11	355	(1)	958	121
Knoxville, Tenn.....	6	2	12	64	35	144	37
Long Beach, Calif.....		22	4	186	66	639	86
Los Angeles, Calif.....	16	377	116	2,273	813	3,429	1,829
Louisville, Ky.....	13	102	142	568	171	897	216
Lowell, Mass.....	1	1	5	58	8	66	38
Lynn, Mass.....	1	9	2	141	18	255	43
Memphis, Tenn.....		Only 1 month received.					
Miami, Fla.....	10	31	(7)	269	61	254	44
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	18	18	112	77	1,072	122
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	37	14	328	162	799	336
Nashville, Tenn.....	13	33	44	86	(1)	208	73
Newark, N. J.....	6	40	188	239	86	989	286
New Bedford, Mass.....		6	1	194	21	265	41
New Haven, Conn.....	1	10	2	168	67	299	161
New Orleans, La.....	22	23	111	111	101	240	141
New York, N. Y.....	73	321	800	884	(1)	4,166	1,523
Norfolk, Va.....	4	19	38	221	35	380	169
Oakland, Calif.....	2	54	29	306	54	937	159
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	1	31	76	287	51	610	89
Omaha, Nebr.....	4	17	16	139	10	238	107
Paterson, N. J.....		10	5	131	18	59	47
Peoria, Ill.....		18	15	187	14	198	68
Philadelphia, Pa.....	40	170	156	554	184	485	538
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	15	103	70	495	118	363	482
Portland, Oreg.....	3	48	11	690	185	1,240	215
Providence, R. I.....		4	9	133	33	173	64
Reading, Pa.....		8	6	158	25	121	47
Richmond, Va.....	7	31	138	320	79	1,064	147
Rochester, N. Y.....	1	30	21	144	46	623	110
St. Louis, Mo.....	12	122	22	316	(1)	2,410	206
St. Paul, Minn.....	2	34	10	273	43	692	80
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	27	4	179	10	302	93
San Antonio, Tex.....	15	55	88	281	91	754	161
San Diego, Calif.....	1	14	7	125	27	373	117
San Francisco, Calif.....	2	137	91	595	201	1,600	599

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1939, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Scranton, Pa.		20	9	103	27	141	74
Seattle, Wash.	1	51	15	588	78	879	271
Somerville, Mass.		4	1	31	6	46	38
South Bend, Ind.		20	5	113	20	257	48
Spokane, Wash.		18	19	181	22	592	46
Springfield, Mass.		4	6	97	30	261	44
Syracuse, N. Y.		6	2	81	26	277	61
Tacoma, Wash.		14	2	91	11	319	94
Tampa, Fla.	4	6	24	92	17	214	32
Toledo, Ohio	1	49	26	283	70	804	104
Trenton, N. J.	1	3	10	156	26	240	36
Tulsa, Okla.	5	63	31	327	71	618	99
Utica, N. Y.		1		29	18	188	26
Washington, D. C.	13	129	128	732	206	1,879	430
Waterbury, Conn.		2	2	79	13	96	43
Wichita, Kans.	1	11	74	10	10	406	26
Wilmington, Del.	1	1	17	66	31	149	40
Worcester, Mass.		12	9	193	35	261	97
Yonkers, N. Y.		3	10	28	15	80	32
Youngstown, Ohio		34	34	179	20	333	62

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

<sup>2</sup> Complete figure not received.

#### Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1939.

National police statistics as compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are tabulated and published separately in this bulletin as to offenses occurring in cities and towns of more than 2,500 inhabitants, and those occurring in strictly rural areas. Comprehensive data of this type are not yet available with reference to rural crimes. However, in table 46 there is shown the number of offenses known to have been committed, as reported by 889 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 88 village officers, for the period of January-June, 1939.

TABLE 46.—Offenses known, January to June, inclusive, 1939, as reported by 889 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 88 village officers

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated as sault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— thrift	Auto thrift
	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaugh- ter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence						
Offenses known.....	572	438	1, 177	1, 647	2, 924	14, 461	22, 184	3, 911

#### Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

Crime reports are received from various Territories and possessions of the United States. In table 47 there is shown the number of offenses known to have been committed during the first half of 1939 as reported by law enforcement agencies in Alaska, Hawaii, the Isthmus of Panama, and Puerto Rico. For Hawaii the figures are separately tabulated as to offenses occurring in Honolulu City and those occurring in the Counties of Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui.

TABLE 47.—Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to June, inclusive, 1939

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny— <i>theft</i>		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska: First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known.....		1	2	12	24	31	
Hawaii: Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known.....	8	5	8	497	74	1,046	92
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known.....	1	1	7	75	12	137	31
Kauai County, population, 35,942; number of offenses known.....			1	6		6	1
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known.....			8	38	3	96	13
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known.....		1	1	31	10	157	11
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; num- ber of offenses known.....	124	12	908	417	42	1,631	19

**Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.**

In tables 48-50 there are presented data for certain offenses with reference to the time and place of occurrence, nature of the criminal act, and value of property stolen. This information was obtained from supplementary offense reports received from 45 cities, each with more than 100,000 inhabitants, for the period of January-June, 1939. The combined population of these cities is 16,886,338.

Aside from the break-down of 763 offenses of rape into forcible and statutory rape, table 48 presents an analysis of the offenses of robbery, burglary, and larceny reported by the 45 cities represented in the tabulation.

It will be seen that of the 7,752 offenses of robbery, 4,246 (54.8 percent) occurred on city streets and highways. Only 22 of the offenses of robbery occurred in banks.

There were 31,166 offenses of burglary reported by these 45 cities, and a little more than half (55.2 percent) of these burglaries were committed in some type of nonresidence building, such as stores, office buildings, etc. However, it is interesting to note that approximately two-thirds of the residence burglaries were committed during the night, whereas more than 90 percent of the nonresidence burglaries occurred after nightfall.

Of the 71,867 larceny offenses, 46,084 (64.1 percent) involved property valued at between \$5 and \$50. Only 11.7 percent of the larceny offenses involved property valued at more than \$50. With reference to the types of larceny offenses committed, the figures presented in table 48 indicate that 19 percent of the larcenies involved theft of personal property from automobiles, exclusive of automobile accessories. The theft of auto accessories amounted to 16.2 percent of all the larcenies.

TABLE 48.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1939; 45 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 16,886,338, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny— <i>theft</i> (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	414	Over \$50.....	8,382
Statutory.....	349	\$5 to \$50.....	46,084
Total.....	763	Under \$5.....	17,401
Robbery:		Total.....	71,867
Highway.....	4,246	Larceny— <i>theft</i> (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	2,338	Pocket-picking.....	671
Oil station.....	605	Purse-snatching.....	2,513
Chain store.....	71	Shoplifting.....	2,147
Residence.....	239	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	14,011
Bank.....	22	Auto accessories.....	11,639
Miscellaneous.....	231	Bicycles.....	9,381
Total.....	7,752	All other.....	31,305
Burglary—breaking or entering:		Total.....	71,867
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	9,404		
Committed during day.....	4,544		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	15,754		
Committed during day.....	1,464		
Total.....	31,166		

In table 49 there are presented figures relative to the number of automobiles stolen and the number of automobiles recovered in the 45 cities represented in the preceding table. It will be seen that of the 18,125 cars stolen during the first 6 months of 1939, 96.2 percent were recovered.

TABLE 49.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to June, inclusive, 1939; 45 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 16,886,338, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	18,125
Number of automobiles recovered.....	17,431
Percentage recovered.....	96.2

The supplementary offense reports forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the 45 cities referred to in the two preceding tables furnished information relative to the value of various types of property stolen and recovered. It will be seen that during the first 6 months of 1939, property was stolen in these cities valued at \$12,576,534.51. However, the value of stolen automobiles represented \$7,623,094.25 of this total.

Table 50 also presents figures relative to the percentage of property recovered. It will be noted that the figure (8.3 percent) representing the value of stolen furs recovered is smaller than any of the other percentages shown. The highest percentage shown in the table refers to automobiles. It will be observed that the value of this type of property recovered during the first half of 1939 was equal to 95.9 percent of the value of cars stolen during the same period.

TABLE 50.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to June, inclusive, 1939; 45 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 16,886,338, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.	\$1, 190, 131. 62	\$128, 924. 31	10. 8
Jewelry and precious metals	1, 223, 916. 91	245, 557. 32	20. 1
Furs	276, 041. 44	22, 793. 90	8. 3
Clothing	673, 178. 33	150, 088. 27	22. 3
Locally stolen automobiles	7, 623, 094. 25	7, 307, 154. 00	95. 9
Miscellaneous	1, 580, 171. 96	518, 588. 53	32. 6
Total	12, 576, 534. 51	8, 373, 106. 35	66. 6

**Police Officers Killed by Criminals, 1938.**

In table 51 there are presented figures for 1938 relative to the number of police killed by criminals in 389 cities in the United States of over 25,000 inhabitants. The cities are divided into four groups according to size, and on the basis of the total population in each group the rate with reference to the number of policemen killed by criminals per 5,000,000 inhabitants is also presented. It will be seen that 40 police officers were killed by criminals during the calendar year 1938 in the cities represented. This figure is the same as that shown for the calendar year 1937 in table 68 of volume IX, number 3, of this bulletin.

TABLE 51.—*Number of policemen killed by criminals, 1938*

Population group	Number of policemen killed	Number of policemen killed, per 5,000,000 inhabitants
37 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,695,500	23	3.9
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312	6	3.5
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,980,407	5	3.6
191 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,638,544	6	4.5
Total, 389 cities; total population, 51,164,763	40	3.9

**Relation Between Average Crime Rates and Average Number of Police Employees, 1938.**

In table 52 the crime rates for the calendar year 1938 of 93 cities in the United States each having a population in excess of 100,000, are reflected in the form of averages for two different groups. The arrangement into two groups is based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Group I consists of 49 cities having police employees per 1,000 inhabitants from 3.1 to 1.5, the average being 2.0 per 1,000 inhabitants. Group II consists of 44 cities having from 1.4 police officers per 1,000 inhabitants to 0.8, the average being 1.2.

The tabulation reveals that the 49 cities having an average of 20 employees per 10,000 inhabitants reported 26 percent less murders, 19 percent less robberies, 14 percent less aggravated assaults, 11 percent less burglaries, and 16 percent less larcenies, than the police departments having an average of 12 police employees per 10,000 inhabitants. The figures for auto theft indicate that the cities having the smaller number of police officers per unit of population had a slightly lower offense rate, the difference amounting to 4 percent.

The fact that the cities with the larger number of police employees also showed the higher auto theft rates is significant in that it calls attention to the fact that there are other factors than the size of the police organization which affect the crime rate of an individual community. For a further discussion of this point, reference is made to the comment preceding tables 45 and 46.

The information presented in table 52 is also shown in figure 3.

TABLE 52.—*Relation between average crime rates and average number of police employees, cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 1938*

Group	Average number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants	Average number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants					
		Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
I.....	2.0	6.1	59.5	47.2	390.2	896.9	227.2
II.....	1.2	8.2	73.6	54.6	439.9	1,071.9	218.0

All cities represented in the above tabulation have populations in excess of 100,000. The arrangement into groups was based on the number of police employees per 1,000 inhabitants (descending order).

Group I consists of 49 cities having an average of 3.1 to 1.5 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

Group II consists of 44 cities having an average of 1.4 to 0.8 police employees per 1,000 inhabitants.

# RELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE CRIME RATES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES

CITIES WITH MORE THAN 100,000 INHABITANTS - 1939

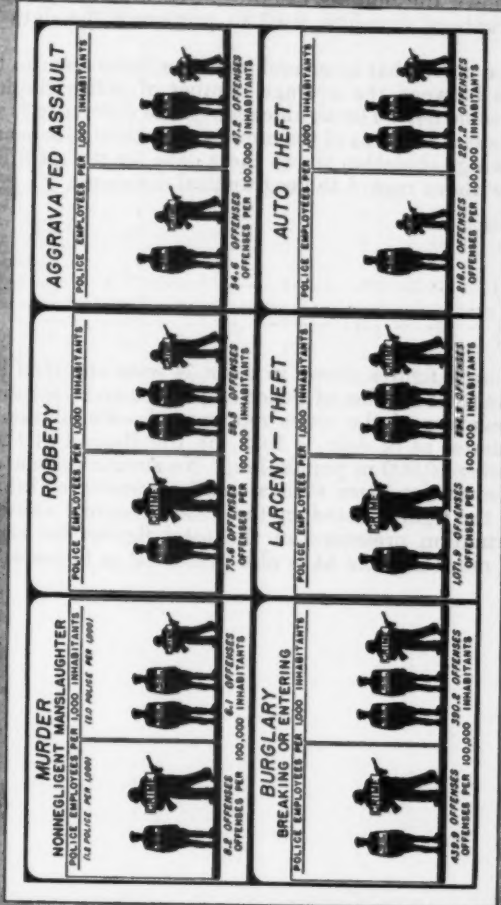


FIGURE 3.



***Number and Functional Distribution of Police Employees, and Motorized Equipment, 1938.***

In table 54 there are presented the average number of police department employees per 1,000 inhabitants for the calendar year 1938. The data are presented for six different groups of cities divided according to population and location. The information presented in this table is supplemented by that shown in table 53. In this latter tabulation there is shown the number of cities in each of the population groups and geographical divisions used in preparing the data presented in table 54.

It will be noted that in several instances there seem to be only slight differences between the average number of police employees as presented in table 54. The significance of the difference is more evident when presented in terms of the number of inhabitants per police officer. The following tabulation shows these data for the six different groups of cities, without regard to geographical divisions:

Population group:	Average number of inhabitants per police officer
I.....	461
II.....	688
III.....	737
IV.....	828
V.....	941
VI.....	903

The average figures shown in table 54 were obtained by first determining the total number of police employees and then dividing by the total population of the cities represented. Population figures used were estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census, for all cities over 10,000 in population. No similar estimates were available, however, for cities with a smaller number of inhabitants, and for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used. The information presented in the total figures for each of the six groups of cities in table 54 is also presented in figure 4.



TABLE 53.—Number of cities included in the tabulation showing the average number of police department employees, 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 212 cities; total population, 6,270,928.	2	12	13	31	72	82	212
Middle Atlantic: 609 cities; total population, 20,167,549.	7	11	23	37	152	379	609
East North Central: 584 cities; total population, 17,010,419.	9	10	26	54	117	368	584
West North Central: 292 cities; total population, 5,405,977.	4	5	7	11	59	206	292
South Atlantic: 224 cities; total population, 5,278,606.	3	6	14	19	44	138	224
East South Central: 113 cities; total population, 2,507,971.	3	3	4	6	31	66	113
West South Central: 197 cities; total population, 4,022,237.	3	5	7	12	40	130	197
Mountain: 107 cities; total population, 1,395,010.	1	1	2	6	17	80	107
Pacific: 200 cities; total population, 5,714,149.	5	4	6	14	30	132	200

<sup>1</sup> Includes report of District of Columbia.

TABLE 54.—Average number of police department employees, 1938, by geographic divisions and population groups

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
New England:							
Number of police employees.....	2,985	3,033	1,413	1,580	1,337	609	10,958
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.7
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees.....	29,369	2,546	2,490	1,795	2,886	2,329	41,415
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.1
East North Central:							
Number of police employees.....	15,883	1,497	1,991	1,919	1,616	1,870	24,776
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	.9	1.0	1.5
West North Central:							
Number of police employees.....	3,837	771	520	362	813	872	7,175
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.3
South Atlantic: <sup>1</sup>							
Number of police employees.....	3,832	1,260	1,294	871	783	877	8,917
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7
East South Central:							
Number of police employees.....	1,004	486	358	271	489	328	2,936
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
West South Central:							
Number of police employees.....	1,529	928	490	409	509	590	4,455
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.1
Mountain:							
Number of police employees.....	421	159	155	208	247	397	1,587
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Pacific:							
Number of police employees.....	5,526	729	563	580	657	971	9,026
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6
Total:							
Number of police employees.....	64,387	11,409	9,274	7,995	9,337	8,843	111,245
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants.....	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Includes Washington, D. C.

# AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES—1938

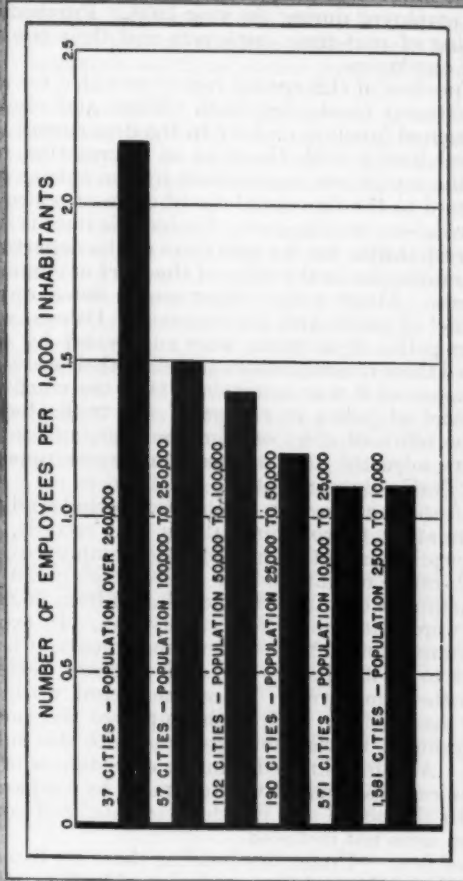


FIGURE 4.

In tables 55 to 57 there are presented data as to not only the number, but also the functional distribution of police department employees as well as information regarding motorized equipment for the calendar year 1938.

This information was obtained from cities over 25,000 in population by means of special reports forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Among other things, these reports provided for the listing of the number of police officers employed and also the number of civilians employed during the year 1938. Provision was also made for the listing of part-time employees and their equivalent in terms of full-time employees.

Another portion of this special report provided for the listing of the police department employees, both officers and civilians, according to their principal function or duty in the department. The following remarks deal briefly with the type of information recorded in this section of the report and represented by the entries in tables 55 and 57 with regard to the functional distribution of police employees.

*Office of chief or commissioner.*—Under this item is listed the person or persons responsible for the operation of the department as a whole. Secretarial employees in the office of the chief or commissioner are also included here. Many police departments listed opposite this item only the chief of police and his secretary. Others, where the operations of the police department were supervised by several commissioners, listed these commissioners as well as their secretarial employees. In a few instances it was ascertained that the chief of detectives, or assistant chief of police in charge of the traffic bureau, was listed opposite the office of chief or commissioner, and in these cases the reports were adjusted to list those employees opposite "Detective Bureau", "Traffic Bureau", etc.

*Communications and records.*—This item includes all persons assigned to duties relating to communications and records, such as record clerks, fingerprint and other identification employees, telephone, telegraph, and radio operators. In approximately 20 percent of the police departments of cities with population from 25,000 to 50,000, no employees were listed under this subdivision. In explanation of this it may be stated that in the smaller departments, it is not unusual for these duties to be handled by the desk sergeant, secretary to chief of police, or other employees. Since the record work or communications work handled by each such employee did not constitute his major assignment, he was not listed opposite this subdivision of the tabulation. Also in a limited number of instances it was found that the communications facilities were operated by a separate organization serving both the police and fire departments, and employees in that organization were not included.

*Uniformed force.*—Under this heading there are listed the employees assigned to the uniformed force exclusive of traffic. A separate listing is made for those employees assigned to foot patrol, motorized and mounted patrol, and the number assigned to indoor work such as desk sergeants, etc. In some instances it was noted that no employees were listed on the report opposite "Motorized and mounted patrol," and as a result of correspondence, it was ascertained that the employees listed opposite "Foot patrol" also spend a portion of their time doing patrol duty in automobiles. Likewise, it was found in some instances that no employees were listed under "Foot patrol" as employees

engaged in that type of work were listed under "Motorized and mounted patrol" as this was their principal function. However, in many cases it was found where the police department listed few or no employees opposite "Foot patrol" that the greater part of the city was patrolled by officers in automobiles.

*Detective Bureau.*—This item includes all employees assigned to the detective bureau, such as detectives, plain clothes men, members of vice squads, and other criminal investigators. Clerks and stenographers in the detective Bureau are also shown under this item. In a few cases it was found that no employees were listed opposite "Detective Bureau" inasmuch as those duties were all handled by the uniformed force.

*Traffic Bureau.*—As indicated, this item provided for the listing of all employees assigned to the traffic bureau, including police officers and clerks. It was found in some cases that the police departments did not maintain a separate traffic bureau and this work was handled by employees in the uniformed division. However, in many such cases, it was possible to ascertain by means of correspondence the number of employees of the uniformed force regularly assigned to traffic work, and in these cases the reports were adjusted accordingly.

*Miscellaneous.*—In the reports of some cities adjustments were made with reference to the miscellaneous classification. For example, policewomen and members of a vice squad, if listed under "Miscellaneous" were deducted therefrom and listed opposite "Detective Bureau." Another type of adjustment occurred in a very few cases where it was ascertained from the entries on the report or by correspondence that park police were included under "Miscellaneous." In these instances these employees were transferred to foot patrol. The following is a list of the duties of some of the employees included opposite the miscellaneous classification:

Surgeons.	Painters.
Ambulance and wagon employees.	Employees assigned to parking meter maintenance.
Crime prevention bureau employees.	Employees assigned to city pound.
Matrons.	Employees assigned to courts.
Employees assigned to jails and lock-ups.	Employees assigned to health department.
Cooks.	License inspectors.
Messengers.	Pawnshop inspectors.
Porters.	Elevator inspectors.
Janitors.	Building inspectors.
Maintenance employees.	Automobile inspectors.
Instructors assigned to training duties.	

The last section of the special report referred to above provided for the listing of data relative to motorized equipment used during 1938.

For record purposes it is noted here that letters were written to police departments whose reports were included in the tables in a rather large number of instances in order to obtain the highest possible degree of accuracy and uniformity in the material received from the individual law enforcement agencies. Letters were written to 27 of the police departments represented in cities having a population in excess of 250,000; to 29 of the police departments in cities with from

100,000 to 250,000; to 60 of the police departments in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000; and to 105 of the police departments in cities with from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.

In table 57 there are listed the figures for individual cities with reference to the number of police employees and their functional distribution, as well as available data concerning the motorized equipment used. As indicated, this information was obtained from cities in the United States over 25,000 in population for the calendar year 1938.

The data are presented for four different groups of cities according to population. In each group the cities are listed alphabetically, first by State, and then by name of city.

As indicated by the headings, the table is divided into three sections. The first section deals with the number of police department employees, subdivided as to police officers and civilians. The second section deals with the functional distribution of the police employees listed in the first column; and the last section of the table presents data relative to motorized equipment.

In connection with the possibility of making a comparison between the police personnel figures of individual cities, it should be noted that there are several variable factors to be considered which are not in any way represented in table 57. Reference is made to the following facts:

(1) In some cities, when regular police officers are absent due to vacations, days off, sickness, or otherwise, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of the department is not lowered by absences for the reasons mentioned. On the other hand, in many cities, absences due to vacations, days off, sickness, etc., result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, due to the fact that no reserve officers are used for replacements.

(2) Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

(3) Differences in automobile equipment, radio communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law enforcement facilities in individual communities.

(4) Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school-crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In other cases it was not clear whether this had been done, and this is pointed out as an item to be considered when comparing figures for individual communities.

(5) In some cities, a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

(6) Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment to the force and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

(7) Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

(8) There is a great variance in cities throughout the United States with reference to the number of inhabitants per square mile.

All the preceding items are of significance when attempting to make a comparison of the police personnel figures for individual cities.

Table 58 includes figures for individual police departments in cities ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.

Table 55 presents a summary of the information shown in table 57 with reference to the number and functional distribution of police department employees. The data are presented for four different groups of cities according to population. With a limited number of exceptions, all of the cities presented in table 57 were used in compiling the figures presented in the summary table. To indicate the manner in which the information presented in this table should be interpreted, it may be noted that for group II (cities from 100,000 to 250,000), of every 100 employees, 12 were assigned to the Detective Bureau.

In table 56 there is presented a summary of the motorized equipment as reported by cities over 25,000 in population for the calendar year 1938. It is interesting to note that these figures indicate that for group I cities (over 250,000) the average number of automobiles used by police departments is 8.5 per 100 police employees, while for group IV (25,000 to 50,000), 11.4 automobiles per 100 employees were used during 1938. It is entirely possible, however, that some of the larger cities used automobiles privately owned by employees of the department, and these automobiles may not have been listed on the reports from which the data in this table were prepared.

The table indicates that a substantial number of all automobiles in the various cities were equipped with radio, either one-way or two-way. Of the radio-equipped cars, the smaller police departments showed more equipped with two-way than did the police departments in the larger cities. For example, for group I cities the summary indicates that on an average 77.8 percent of the automobiles used were equipped with radio. However, 64.4 percent were equipped with one-way, and only 13.4 percent with two-way radio. On the other hand, police departments in the group IV cities had on an average 74.4 percent of their automobiles radio equipped, but 36 percent were equipped with two-way radio, and 38.4 percent equipped with one-way.



TABLE 55.—*Summary, functional distribution of police employees, 1938, cities over 25,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

	Group I, 35 cities over 250,000		Group II, 57 cities 100,000 to 250,000		Group III, 101 cities 50,000 to 100,000		Group IV, 184 cities 25,000 to 50,000		Total, 377 cities over 25,000	
	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent	Number of employees	Per cent
Police officers.....	40,873	91.6	10,634	93.2	8,741	95.2	7,450	96.5	67,698	92.8
Civilians.....	3,743	8.4	775	6.8	439	4.8	271	3.5	5,228	7.2
Total employees.....	44,616	100.0	11,409	100.0	9,180	100.0	7,721	100.0	72,926	100.0
Distribution of personnel:										
Office of chief or commissioner.....	259	.6	170	1.5	205	2.2	272	3.5	906	1.2
Communications and records.....	2,857	6.4	684	6.0	546	5.9	403	5.2	4,490	6.2
Foot patrol.....	14,814	33.2	3,626	31.8	2,934	32.0	2,679	34.7	24,049	32.0
Motorized patrol.....	8,867	19.9	2,396	21.0	2,013	21.9	1,724	22.4	15,000	20.6
Indoor assignment (desk sergeants, etc.).....	2,730	6.1	684	6.0	684	7.5	787	10.2	4,885	6.7
Detective bureau.....	5,309	11.9	1,368	12.0	996	10.9	629	8.1	8,304	11.4
Traffic bureau.....	5,086	11.4	1,705	14.9	1,337	14.6	928	12.0	9,056	12.4
Miscellaneous (maintenance, lock-ups, jails, etc.).....	4,694	10.5	776	6.8	463	5.0	299	3.9	6,236	8.5
Total.....	44,616	100.0	11,409	100.0	9,180	100.0	7,721	100.0	72,926	100.0

TABLE 56.—*Summary, motorized equipment, 1938, cities over 25,000 inhabitants by population groups*

	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Total
	35 cities over 250,000	57 cities 100,000 to 250,000	100 cities 50,000 to 100,000	184 cities 25,000 to 50,000	376 cities over 25,000
Total number of automobiles.....	3,783	1,167	1,019	880	6,849
Number of automobiles equipped with 1-way radio.....	2,438	632	504	338	3,912
Number of automobiles equipped with 2-way radio.....	506	372	341	317	1,536
Total number of motorcycles.....	1,770	590	835	508	3,412
Number of motorcycles equipped with radio.....	449	234	214	183	1,080
Number of automobiles per 100 police employees.....	8.5	10.2	11.2	11.4	9.4
Percentage of automobiles equipped with 1-way radio.....	64.4	54.2	49.5	38.4	57.1
Percentage of automobiles equipped with 2-way radio.....	13.4	31.9	33.5	36.0	22.4
Number of motorcycles per 100 police employees.....	4.0	5.3	5.9	6.6	4.7
Percentage of motorcycles equipped with radio.....	25.4	39.1	46.0	36.0	31.7



TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population

City	Number of police employees		Functional distribution of police employees										Automobiles		Motorcycles	
	Total	Police officers	Civilians	Office of chief or commissioner	Uniformed force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscellaneous (maintenance, lock-ups, jails, etc.)	Total number of autos	Number of autos equipped with radios		Total number		Number radio equipped
					Foot patrol	Motorized patrol	Indoor assignment					1-way	2-way			
<i>Cities with over 250,000 inhabitants</i>																
Birmingham, Ala.	248	(1)	(1)	14	309	461	114	602	398	474	304	266	10	103	Complete data not received.	
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,773	2,416	357	3	22	103	67	33	51	72	46	65		15		
Oakland, Calif.	1,397	386	11	3	88	511	250	61	152	220	108	119		65	43	
San Francisco, Calif.	1,344	1,273	71	14	6	55	37	137	3	84	60	58		24	24	
Denver, Colo.	1,408	1,397	10	0	5	109	66	32	7	129	59	114		65	56	
Washington, D. C.	1,436	1,387	49	7	23	106	116	62	37	129	59	114		65	56	
Atlanta, Ga.	6,763	6,459	304	16	521	1,978	340	937	441	1,337	199	24	23	32	6	
Chicago, Ill.	5,567	5,516	51	4	49	63	165	70	67	108	35	17	17	46	6	
Indianapolis, Ind.	432	413	19	3	22	52	140	54	64	92	5	43	41	34	31	28
Louisville, Ky.	1,838	(1)	(1)	5	31	310	102	58	80	175	60	54	6	83	53	25
New Orleans, La.	1,898	1,691	207	7	101	742	465	30	366	307	209	49	57	100	100	27
New York, N. Y.	2,533	2,533	282	4	198	779	435	352	229	179	146	78	35	35		
Boston, Mass.	2,412	2,250	182	4	198	779	435	352	229	179	146	78	35	35		
Detroit, Mich.	4,033	3,765	268	10	245	1,076	1,041	386	560	404	331	423	153	15	144	
Minneapolis, Minn.	370	352	18	2	31	160	103	44	85	62	13	61	25	36	36	12
St. Paul, Minn.	649	549	100	7	36	41	276	43	110	99	136	70	50	26	26	22
Kansas City, Mo.	1,964	1,849	465	7	163	684	450	284	245	175	221	190	16	18	18	
St. Louis, Mo.	1,257	1,154	103	6	20	877	107	27	40	80	79	28	12			
Jersey City, N. J.	1,333	1,333	133	8	85	330	212	28	171	107	78	69	33	33	33	15
Newark, N. J.	1,295	1,162	133	3	33	486	214	103	165	64	225	89	30	50	50	6
Buffalo, N. Y.	19,322	18,645	878	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New York, N. Y.	477	425	52	2	59	151	64	44	62	62	33	41	28	18	13	
Rochester, N. Y.	213	194	19	3	21	47	61	4	34	3	38	32	3	20	34	6
Akron, Ohio	710	679	31	6	32	223	254	28	63	97	7	133	133	30	34	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,647	1,442	205	31	104	165	615	11	207	257	174	50	52	52	52	
Cleveland, Ohio	3,321	3,303	18	2	17	70	132	15	39	36	44	44	44	30	30	
Columbus, Ohio	383	341	42	2	37	70	132	15	39	36	44	44	44	30	30	
Toledo, Ohio	358	377	11	6	44	83	89	33	85	50	71	56	4	35	35	20
Portland, Ore.	438	377	61	6	44	83	89	33	85	50	71	56	4	35	35	
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,914	4,692	222	32	43	3,321	434	127	335	391	241	238	150	333	333	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	939	892	57	5	26	415	284	35	53	141	46	46	46	51	51	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

City	Number of police employees			Functional distribution of police employees								Automobiles		Motorcycles	
	Total	Police officers	Civilians	Office of chief and commissioner	Uniformed force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscellaneous (maintenance, lock-ups, jails, etc.)	Total number of autos	Number of autos equipped with radios		Total number equipped	
					Foot patrol	Motorized patrol	Indoor assignment					1-way	2-way		
<i>Cities with over 250,000 inhabitants—Continued</i>															
Providence, R. I.	574	498	76	3	51	148	93	96	36	84	63	85	72	—	22
Memphis, Tenn.	324	287	57	9	16	49	78	23	45	88	16	59	52	1	3
Dallas, Tex.	326	267	59	2	29	100	90	25	45	85	45	65	65	—	25
Houston, Tex.	365	319	46	5	27	25	109	21	80	91	17	38	37	1	12
Seattle, Wash.	574	525	49	3	49	238	95	18	91	59	21	56	31	8	15
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,226	1,104	122	10	54	566	133	42	101	140	180	71	62	—	58
<i>Cities with 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants</i>															
Long Beach, Calif.	206	200	36	5	15	27	40	6	45	82	16	27	5	12	19
San Diego, Calif.	242	219	23	3	16	—	93	12	38	58	22	37	15	21	31
Bridgeport, Conn.	270	268	2	2	11	140	32	15	42	20	8	19	13	—	3
Hartford, Conn.	353	331	22	2	14	190	29	9	30	58	21	20	11	6	7
New Haven, Conn.	380	355	25	3	14	249	46	20	25	1	22	11	11	—	10
Waterbury, Conn.	195	188	7	3	6	110	17	4	11	22	22	15	12	3	5
Wilmington, Del.	168	168	8	4	9	30	96	6	19	2	2	16	5	9	21
Jacksonville, Fla.	206	190	16	3	12	45	55	6	42	27	16	30	28	2	10
Tallahassee, Fla.	108	100	8	2	11	21	86	10	35	38	22	30	6	14	25
Miami, Fla.	258	236	22	6	18	25	96	10	33	88	22	30	6	14	25
Tampa, Fla.	172	165	7	2	11	21	30	4	31	37	25	17	9	11	6
Peoria, Ill.	144	126	18	2	12	13	—	—	4	51	37	25	17	9	5
Evansville, Ind.	138	126	12	2	12	24	42	9	11	26	12	13	3	10	10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	124	123	1	2	5	48	20	6	13	22	8	17	11	6	5
Gary, Ind.	133	132	1	2	7	30	21	10	20	40	3	12	12	—	1
South Bend, Ind.	106	102	4	2	6	8	48	10	20	12	—	14	14	—	1
Des Moines, Iowa	135	131	4	2	9	37	28	11	13	17	13	17	9	8	8
Kansas City, Kans.	113	102	11	3	9	46	9	9	9	14	17	22	5	22	7
Wichita, Kans.	14	14	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge, Mass.	242	237	5	3	12	127	33	18	21	20	6	10	2	7	7
Fall River, Mass.	197	184	13	4	11	77	37	31	18	9	10	11	1	6	4
Lowell, Mass.	161	161	16	2	8	90	14	18	11	14	19	11	6	—	1

Lynn, Mass.<sup>2</sup> 159  
 New Bedford, Mass. 216  
 Somerville, Mass. 208

Lynn, Mass. <sup>1</sup>	159	148	11	8	5	12	36	32	11	13	21	9	13	14	7	3
New Bedford, Mass.	204	208	12	8	1	10	80	72	16	33	26	20	14	14	4	
Somerville, Mass.	153	258	17	17	1	43	73	18	16	33	18	15	8	6	7	
Springfield, Mass.	394	287	17	17	1	43	73	18	16	33	18	15	8	6	7	
Worcester, Mass.	388	364	24	24	2	22	227	53	31	8	42	27	10	10	16	
Flint, Mich.	176	180	16	16	2	18	40	42	36	17	24	9	27	13	8	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	176	152	24	24	2	18	40	42	36	17	24	9	27	13	8	
Duluth, Minn.	135	131	4	4	1	11	50	48	17	11	14	11	19	19	5	
Omaha, Nebr.	252	251	21	21	1	9	46	45	35	60	44	21	50	45	11	
Camden, N. J.	190	190	19	19	7	8	116	30	40	15	17	10	22	22	11	
Elizabeth, N. J.	217	217	10	10	3	8	60	40	20	15	17	10	22	22	11	
Pateron, N. J.	257	238	10	10	4	16	87	53	20	22	45	12	12	12	9	
Trenton, N. J.	232	212	20	20	5	9	89	47	6	12	33	33	33	33	13	
Albany, N. Y.	373	335	38	38	5	25	9	89	47	6	12	33	33	33	13	
Syracuse, N. Y.	328	312	16	16	5	9	89	47	6	12	33	33	33	33	13	
Utica, N. Y.	308	312	16	16	5	9	89	47	6	12	33	33	33	33	13	
Yonkers, N. Y.	295	279	16	16	2	15	169	24	16	17	36	16	16	16	8	
Canton, Ohio	166	166	16	16	2	15	169	24	16	17	36	16	16	16	8	
Dayton, Ohio	303	315	18	18	2	19	23	94	11	22	30	30	30	30	12	
Cincinnati, Ohio	161	156	12	12	2	18	35	48	9	29	30	30	30	30	12	
Omaha City, Okla.	254	242	12	12	2	14	37	53	18	54	53	11	11	11	4	
Tulsa, Okla.	124	102	22	22	2	16	40	3	28	21	25	12	11	10	9	
Elk, Pa.	128	126	2	2	3	16	54	25	3	10	25	12	11	10	9	
Reading, Pa.	163	153	10	10	2	10	70	23	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
Scranton, Pa.	133	133	10	10	2	10	70	23	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	169	169	13	13	2	5	93	28	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
Knoxville, Tenn. <sup>2</sup>	130	130	13	13	2	5	93	28	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
Nashville, Tenn.	149	134	12	12	1	4	47	45	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
El Paso, Tex.	207	184	23	23	3	5	15	45	3	12	23	11	6	6	9	
Fort Worth, Tex.	95	92	3	3	2	18	38	60	16	28	40	15	24	24	14	
San Antonio, Tex.	223	215	11	11	2	12	4	39	4	15	11	10	8	8	6	
Salt Lake City, Utah	229	193	36	36	3	12	20	85	18	24	59	6	32	32	7	
Norfolk, Va. <sup>1</sup>	159	156	3	3	2	13	37	30	13	41	46	6	32	32	6	
Richmond, Va.	237	220	17	17	5	21	71	72	14	3	32	31	8	17	11	
Spokane, Wash.	235	32	32	32	3	12	98	22	24	21	25	6	20	14	8	
Tacoma, Wash.	140	136	4	4	2	10	36	38	16	13	82	17	30	28	22	
	111	110	1	1	2	6	52	12	3	19	12	8	10	10	11	
<i>Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants</i>																
Mobile, Ala.	109	109	13	13	2	5	44	25	11	13	9	8	6	2	6	
Montgomery, Ala.	119	108	13	13	2	5	44	25	11	13	9	8	6	2	6	
Phoenix, Ariz.	108	102	7	7	9	9	75	12	1	12	5	3	10	10	11	
Little Rock, Ark.	85	78	7	7	8	8	7	29	3	16	38	7	14	11	3	
Bakersfield, Calif.	76	75	1	1	11	33	8	7	12	18	10	1	14	11	3	
Pasadena, Calif.	86	76	10	10	11	33	8	7	12	18	10	1	14	11	3	
Glendale, Calif.	91	91	9	9	7	17	21	13	10	14	9	4	9	50	16	
Pasadena, Calif.	91	91	9	9	7	17	21	13	10	14	9	4	9	50	16	
Sacramento, Calif.	103	94	9	9	13	15	14	6	15	29	20	7	14	11	3	
San Jose, Calif.	125	125	3	3	16	25	30	17	25	20	20	7	14	11	3	
Pueblo, Colo.	140	140	1	1	2	16	25	30	17	25	20	7	14	11	3	
New Britain, Conn.	47	46	1	1	5	18	15	3	3	27	4	1	10	10	17	
	99	98	1	1	2	5	11	18	3	3	9	1	10	10	17	
			2	2	47	12	12	12	5	5	17	7	4	1	3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

City	Number of police employees			Functional distribution of police employees										Automobiles		Motorcycles	
	Total	Police officers	Civilians	Office of chief of police, auditor, and recorder	Communications and records	Uniformed Force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscellaneous (maintenance, lock-ups, jails, etc.)	Total number of autos	Number of autos equipped with radios		Total number	Number radio equipped	
						Foot patrol	Motorized patrol	Indoor assignment					1-way	2-way			
Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued																	
Augusta, Ga. <sup>1</sup>	104	99	5	2	17	11	38	3	5	13	15	19	19	—	14	14	
Macon, Ga.	75	72	3	2	7	17	24	3	12	13	2	7	7	—	10	—	
Savannah, Ga.	130	140	10	2	7	69	34	10	14	4	10	28	1	1	12	—	
Berwyn, Ill.	39	39	—	1	—	20	—	—	7	( <sup>1</sup> ) 25	5	4	4	—	—	—	
Cicero, Ill.	78	77	1	2	—	18	18	6	10	25	4	8	—	—	6	—	
Decatur, Ill.	50	50	—	1	5	13	10	5	7	9	—	5	—	—	2	—	
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	67	9	3	7	—	14	10	9	30	3	13	9	—	8	—	
Evansville, Ill.	93	87	6	2	—	8	36	6	15	15	3	10	11	—	10	—	
Oak Park, Ill.	78	76	2	2	2	6	28	12	6	20	2	10	3	—	5	—	
Rockford, Ill.	89	83	6	2	9	26	11	1	1	18	6	6	4	—	4	—	
Springfield, Ill.	99	80	19	2	2	33	3	12	11	7	23	8	—	—	4	—	
Chicago, Ind.	69	69	—	1	2	33	3	12	11	7	6	15	12	—	12	—	
Hammond, Ind.	94	81	13	2	5	16	27	7	11	20	1	10	6	—	3	—	
Terre Haute, Ind.	78	77	1	1	2	29	26	6	9	4	1	5	3	—	2	—	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	57	54	3	2	6	18	12	3	7	7	2	3	3	—	3	—	
Davenport, Iowa	68	68	—	1	5	6	36	6	7	6	1	9	5	—	4	—	
Sioux City, Iowa	90	79	11	2	2	25	18	4	20	12	15	11	2	—	7	—	
Topeka, Kans.	72	69	3	1	7	17	25	4	11	14	5	11	1	—	4	—	
Springfield, Ky.	115	104	9	2	8	21	34	9	6	6	4	5	5	—	4	—	
Shreveport, La.	124	116	8	1	3	63	20	8	7	8	24	7	20	—	9	—	
Portland, Maine	110	106	4	2	7	58	16	5	9	10	3	8	9	—	2	—	
Brockton, Mass.	97	94	3	2	7	48	16	8	10	18	4	5	6	—	4	—	
Holyoke, Mass.	130	128	2	1	6	82	7	9	7	2	2	3	3	—	2	—	
Lawrence, Mass. <sup>1</sup>	91	92	—	3	4	46	22	13	3	9	3	7	1	—	3	—	
Malden, Mass. <sup>1</sup>	183	181	2	4	10	85	36	3	5	( <sup>1</sup> ) 9	4	13	13	—	1	—	
Medford, Mass.	147	147	5	2	—	22	14	7	4	—	3	4	4	—	3	—	
Newton, Mass.	158	158	—	2	—	23	13	7	4	( <sup>1</sup> ) 2	3	10	10	—	5	—	
Quincy, Mass. <sup>1</sup>	141	138	3	1	7	94	23	10	4	2	2	17	7	—	6	—	
Dearborn, Mich.	126	124	2	2	8	9	84	14	10	2	2	19	6	—	5	—	
Hamtramck, Mich.	94	90	4	1	7	33	8	8	23	14	8	19	5	—	5	—	

Highland Park, Mich.  
Jackson, Mich.

Highland Park, Mich.	105	99	6	2	6	17	21	10	9	30	10	15	4	7	4
Jackson, Mich.	57	57	7	2	5	20	14	4	9	2	5	8	1	7	3
Kalamazoo, Mich.	74	67	7	2	5	25	14	3	7	12	5	1	1	5	8
Lansing, Mich.	98	82	6	2	1	32	22	4	15	13	5	10	1	8	7
Portage, Mich.	99	93	6	2	11	9	24	4	15	25	2	10	13	7	2
St. Joseph, Mich.	53	53	13	2	11	10	13	4	10	18	2	10	10	7	4
St. Joseph, Mo.	102	91	11	6	8	20	16	14	19	13	3	12	3	7	2
Springfield, Mo.	65	62	3	3	2	33	6	3	12	3	3	7	4	7	4
Lincoln, Nebr.	68	62	6	1	3	27	7	4	14	4	8	10	9	7	7
Manchester, N. H.	109	109	9	2	11	89	19	3	8	14	10	11	3	6	8
Atlantic City, N. J.	201	192	9	2	11	89	36	3	8	14	10	11	3	6	8
Bayonne, N. J.	Complete data not received.														
Clifton, N. J.	63	63	2	2	4	8	23	5	5	15	1	6	6	4	3
East Orange, N. J.	111	111	5	2	6	23	35	5	5	30	5	4	4	4	4
Hoboken, N. J.	164	164	10	2	7	92	16	11	13	19	4	2	5	4	4
Irrington, N. J.	72	63	9	3	9	18	16	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	4
Passaic, N. J.	107	103	4	2	9	29	13	10	15	22	7	5	5	5	4
Union City, N. J.	118	118	1	1	6	39	31	6	16	3	10	9	7	7	6
Wilmington, N. Y.	121	113	8	2	3	21	46	12	17	16	4	12	12	6	6
Albany, N. Y.	125	121	7	3	3	25	36	11	11	18	11	20	21	13	13
New Rochelle, N. Y.	123	114	7	3	6	43	36	8	14	32	1	21	10	8	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	127	142	13	1	13	62	12	10	9	14	6	8	8	8	8
Schenectady, N. Y.	157	152	5	4	10	56	20	4	18	35	10	6	6	6	6
Troy, N. Y.	172	169	3	2	7	66	24	28	12	31	2	6	4	4	4
Ashville, N. C.	64	62	2	2	1	44	5	4	9	25	4	13	9	4	5
Charlotte, N. C.	103	98	5	6	8	14	25	3	16	25	5	11	10	10	4
Durham, N. C.	74	69	8	4	4	18	15	2	18	17	2	13	10	4	4
Fresno, N. C.	101	101	3	2	2	30	11	2	15	17	1	13	11	1	2
Winston-Salem, N. C.	106	101	3	2	2	30	22	10	16	17	7	13	11	1	5
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	58	57	1	1	3	32	6	8	8	8	3	9	8	3	3
Hamilton, Ohio	53	52	1	2	6	8	18	3	5	8	3	7	1	6	4
Lakewood, Ohio	70	68	2	3	8	1	16	3	4	31	4	12	7	4	4
Springfield, Ohio	56	53	3	2	6	2	22	4	10	8	2	12	1	1	1
Alentown, Pa.	100	92	8	2	7	31	30	3	3	22	3	10	7	3	3
Altoona, Pa.	64	64	8	2	8	23	6	6	2	21	1	3	10	7	2
Bethlehem, Pa.	Complete data not received.														
Chester, Pa.	53	53	1	1	5	21	6	6	7	8	5	8	5	3	3
Harrisburg, Pa.	134	132	2	2	2	31	30	12	9	46	2	5	5	6	6
Johnstown, Pa.	66	64	2	2	2	30	9	7	8	8	7	6	9	9	9
Lebanon, Pa.	63	63	4	2	2	22	18	6	3	9	5	5	1	7	7
McKeesport, Pa.	63	61	2	1	1	24	11	12	3	7	2	5	4	4	4
Upper Darby Township, Pa.	82	85	8	2	5	34	9	9	8	10	1	6	5	3	3
York, Pa.	105	105	1	2	2	30	26	6	9	19	1	4	6	6	6
York, Pa.	56	55	1	2	1	30	10	6	1	7	1	4	1	2	2
Pawtucket, R. I.	136	129	7	1	10	57	45	7	9	2	5	7	1	6	9
Woonsocket, R. I.	81	78	3	1	3	53	10	6	1	1	3	4	3	2	2
Charleston, S. C.	140	127	13	2	5	72	14	10	13	3	21	19	15	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

City	Number of police employees		Functional distribution of police employees							Automobiles		Motorcycles				
	Total	Police officers	Civil- ians	Office of chief com- mis- sioner and records	Com- muni- cations and records	Uniformed Force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscella- neous (maine- nances, lock-ups, jails, etc.)	Number of autos equipped with radios		Total number of autos	Number radio equipped	
						Foot patrol	Motor- ized patrol	Indoor assign- ment				1-way	2-way			
<i>Cities with 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants—Continued</i>																
Columbia, S. C.	81	80	1	3	41	3	5	8	9	10	9	7	1	8	1	5
Austin, Tex.	77	62	15	3	8		6	16	30	9	19	2	13	11	6	6
Beaumont, Tex.	58	58		3			3	7	21	2	10	9	1	8	6	8
Galveston, Tex.	76	72	4	2	37	20	3	10	8	2	4	4		8	6	6
Fort Arthur, Tex.	25	25		1	1	14	4	6			7	6		6	6	6
Waco, Tex.	84	84		1	1	14	19	4	6	(9)	(10)	10	5	6	6	6
Roanoke, Va.	91	90	1	8	21	32	9	6	12	1	12	9	4	4	4	4
Charleston, W. Va.	80	78	2	2	10	20	7	5	30	4	8	8		2	2	2
Huntington, W. Va.	75	69	6	2	8	24	13	10	8	8	6	5		6	6	6
Wheeling, W. Va.	75	73	2	1	41	12	7	5	5	2	7	10	4	4	6	6
Kenosha, Wis.	69	69		5	13	18	6	10	8	7	10	4		6	6	7
Madison, Wis.	74	71	3	4	21	9	4	9	23	2	11	3	5	7	7	7
Racine, Wis.	68	66	2	3	31	16	5	10	1	2	10	8		7	7	7
<i>Cities with 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants</i>																
Gadsden, Ala.	42	37	5	2	10	14	2	3	4	5	4	4		4		
Tucson, Ariz.	41	41		2	6	18	3	3	9		8					
Fort Smith, Ark.	25	(1)		1				Complete data not received.			Complete data not received.					
Alameda, Calif.	32	32		2	12	7	3	6	1	1	7	5	1	5	5	1
Bakersfield, Calif.	55	54	1	7	12	5	5	12	11	1	9	5	4	7	7	7
Complete data not received.																
Belvedere Township, Calif.	38	38		4	6	14	3	2	9		4	4		9	9	6
Huntington Park, Calif.	31	31		1	7	7	4	3	7		4	3		4	4	4
Inglewood, Calif.	30	30		1	12	10	9	2	6	2	5	4		5	5	5
Riverside, Calif.	38	38	1	2	1	1	0	2	6	1	4	3	5	3	3	3
San Antonio, Calif.	45	45		3	2	(11)	3	4	12	0	6	6	7	7	7	7
San Bernardino, Calif.	45	45		3	2	12	4	8	19	1	8	1	7	7	7	7
Santa Barbara, Calif.	46	43	3	3	2	12	4	8	12	5	9	8		8	8	8
Santa Monica, Calif.	68	60	8	11	9	15	6	12	8	5	9	8		6	6	6
Stockton, Calif.	62	61	1	4	17	9	10	13	7		18	18		6	6	6

Colorado Springs, Colo.	36	1	11	4	5	10	3	5	1	2	3	5
Bristol, Conn.	27	1	13	3	2	5	10	4	2	4	2	2
Meriden, Conn.	22	1	10	3	2	3	14	4	2	4	2	1
Middletown, Conn.	51	1	36	9	4	(1)	2	7	2	7	2	1
New London, Conn.	50	3	18	5	3	24	3	8	3	5	5	5
Stamford, Conn.	95	3	43	3	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Torrington, Conn.	32	1	19	3	2	14	2	10	1	1	0	2
West Hartford, Conn.	45	3	14	14	1	(1)	6	3	7	3	5	6
West Haven, Conn.	27	2	5	14	3	9	0	0	0	0	2	4
Orlando, Fla.	42	1	21	14	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	4
Pensacola, Fla.	43	2	14	10	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	7
St. Petersburg, Fla.	35	1	33	12	5	10	3	3	3	3	3	7
St. Paul, Minn.	35	1	33	6	7	6	5	3	3	3	3	1
Wichita, Kan.	69	2	18	0	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	1
Columbus, Ga.	32	1	15	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Alton, Ill.	42	3	15	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	3
Aurora, Ill.	42	3	15	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	3
Belleville, Ill.	28	3	15	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	3
Bloomington, Ill.	35	3	19	2	5	1	2	3	3	3	3	1
Danville, Ill.	31	4	8	2	5	1	5	4	4	4	4	1
Granite City, Ill.	31	7	12	4	3	7	4	6	6	6	6	3
Joliet, Ill.	13	1	8	13	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Maywood, Ill.	52	1	16	9	1	1	2	5	5	5	5	2
Moline, Ill.	19	4	12	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	2
Quincy, Ill.	24	2	7	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Rock Island, Ill.	26	1	18	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Rock Island, Ind.	25	4	17	4	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Southgate, Ind.	53	3	4	10	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4
Waukegan, Ind.	53	5	6	21	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Elkhart, Ind.	38	1	23	17	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kokomo, Ind.	35	5	12	7	3	0	6	4	4	4	4	3
Lafayette, Ind.	35	1	15	3	3	0	6	4	4	4	4	3
Michigan City, Ind.	37	1	21	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Michigan City, Ind.	30	2	31	6	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minneapolis, Ind.	30	2	18	12	5	7	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Albany, Ind.	61	1	10	10	5	1	3	3	3	3	3	1
Rice, Ind.	15	4	17	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burlington, Iowa.	34	4	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Clinton, Iowa.	26	2	14	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	20	1	4	7	5	3	2	4	4	4	4	2
Dubuque, Iowa.	29	28	18	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ottumwa, Iowa.	18	3	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Waterloo, Iowa.	17	5	8	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	13
Waterloo, Kan.	46	46	5	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atcham, Ky.	30	30	12	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Lexington, Ky.	28	25	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Newport, Ky.	82	78	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paducah, Ky.	40	43	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Baton Rouge, La.	32	38	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Complete data not received.

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

City	Number of police employees		Functional distribution of police employees										Automobiles		Motorcycles		
	Total	Police officers	Civilians	Office of chief or commissioner	Communications and records	Uniformed Force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscellaneous (maine, local, jails, etc.)	Total number of autos	Number of autos equipped with radios		Total number	Number radio equipped	
						Foot patrol	Motorized patrol	Indoor assignment					1-way	2-way			
<i>Cities with 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued</i>																	
Monroe, La.	34	34		1	1	14	4	3	2	4	5				3		
Bangor, Maine	44	43	1	2	1	23	7	7		12							
Lewiston, Maine	43	43		2	1	21	9	5	2	(*)	4						
Cumberland, Md.	54	50	4	2	1	21	9	5	2	9	6				8		
Hagerstown, Md.	36	32	4	2		16	10	4	1	4	3				2		2
Arlington, Mass.	55	51	4	2		16	12	3	6	13	3			4	2		2
Beverly, Mass.	46	46		1		17	6	9	2	1	3				6		
Brookline, Mass.	131	128	3	2	1	64	21	7	9	6	2			10	3		3
Chelsea, Mass.	74	70	4	2		46	1	7	0	6	3				3		
Chilopoe, Mass.	57	53	4	2		36	6	3	3	4	3			2			
Everett, Mass.	80	(1)	(1)			Complete data not received.							2		4		Complete data not received.
Fitchburg, Mass.	53	47	6	3	5	14	17	3	2	5	4			6			
Haverhill, Mass.	63	63		1	1	39	5	6	6	1	5				1		
Revere, Mass.	47	45	2	3	3	3	26	4	2	1	5			5	2		
Roslindale, Mass.	51	46	4	1	5	22	12	12	3	6	3			2	4		
Taunton, Mass.	82	49	3	2	4	33	4	3	4	6	3			3	1		
Walham, Mass.	63	59	4	2	1	26	10	6	2	1	2			5	1		
Watertown, Mass.	50	(1)	(1)			Complete data not received.							6				Complete data not received.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	33	33		1	1	16	4	7	2	2	1			1			
Battle Creek, Mich.	32	30	2	1	3	19	4	4	10	9	6			2	6		
Bay City, Mich.	64	62	6	5	6	17	27	4	4	4	3			1	5		2
Muskegon, Mich.	50	50		1	7	9	17	6	4	6	5			6	3		3
Port Huron, Mich.	40	40		2	4	17	11		4	1	1			4	4		
Royal Oak, Mich.	24	24		1	4	1	13	4	1	(*)				4	1		
Wyandotte, Mich.	41	35	6	3		6	16	4	2	4	6			2	2		
Meridian, Miss.	38	34	4	1	2	20	12	4	6	2	2			4	2		
Joplin, Mo.	34	32	2	1	2	5	12	3	3	9	3			3	2		
University City, Mo.	37	37		1		6	18	3	1	6	1			1	3		
Butte, Mont.	28	28		2	4	6	8	3	3	3	4			3	2		
Great Falls, Mont.	32	32		1	1	7	2	4	5	1	2			5	5		
Concord, N. H.	23	21	1	1	1	13	4	4	7	6	1			2	1		





TABLE 57.—Number and functional distribution of police department employees and motor equipment 1938, cities over 25,000 in population—Con.

City	Number of police employees			Functional distribution of police employees							Automobiles		Motorcycles	
	Total	Police officers	Civilians	Office of chief commissioner	Communications and records	Uniformed Force			Detective bureau	Traffic bureau	Miscellaneous (maintenance lock-ups, jails, etc.)	Number of autos equipped with radios		
						Foot patrol	Motorized patrol	Indoor assignment				Total number of autos	1-way	2-way
Cities with 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants—Continued														
Easton, Pa.	37	30	1	1	1	9	13	3	1	8	1	5		2
Haskell, Pa.	27	27		1		18	2	5	1	(*)		1		1
Lebanon, Pa.	28	27		1		21	3	3		(*)				4
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	109	105	4	4	10	24	36	1	9	21	4	11		10
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	17	3	1	3	13	(*)	3		(*)				
New Castle, Pa.	42	42		1	1	23	7	5	4	1		4		2
Norristown, Pa.	32	32		1	1	18	5	3	3	1		4		5
Sharon, Pa.	23	23		2	6	12	3	3	1	1		3		1
Uniontown, Pa.	23	22		2	1	12	3	3		3		2		2
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	26	25	1	1	2	9	6	4		5	1	2		2
Williamsport, Pa.	33	32	1	2	2	8	8	7	1	5		3		2
Central Falls, R. I.	37	34	3	1	1	16	8	4	2	3	2	3		2
Cranston, R. I.	46	46		1	1	14	16	8	3	(*)		7		5
East Providence, R. I.	34	30	4	1	3	1	24	2	2	(*)		1		2
Newport, R. I.	61	60	1	1	1	35	9	6	2	(*)		5		5
Greenville, S. C.	90	88	2	1	6	49	11	3	3	(*)	2	5		7
Spartanburg, S. C.	44	44			4	Complete data not received.						Complete data not received.		
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	36	34		1	5	6	18	6	2	1	2	4		1
Abilene, Tex.	40	39	1	1	1	23	6	2	2	5	2	4		3
Amarillo, Tex.	19	17	2	1	2	2	8	2	1	3	3	4		6
Brownsville, Tex.	44	44		1	2	12	12	2	4	8	3	10		1
Corpus Christi, Tex.	44	44		1	2	12	12	2	4	8	3	10		5
Laredo, Tex.	27	27		2	1	9	9	2	4	8	3	10		5
San Angelo, Tex.	38	37	1	1	3	6	12	3	2	7	1	Complete data not received.		3
Wichita Falls, Tex.	48	44	4	1	3	6	6	3	6	14	3	7		5
Odessa, Utah.	34	34		2	2	8	6	3	1	6	2	2		5
Burlington, Vt.	31	31		2	2	16	5	3	1	1		3		2
Danville, Va.	41	40	1	1	2	7	14	3	2	12		5		2
Lynchburg, Va.	53	52	1	2	1	11	11	7	6	16		6		2
Newport News, Va.	48	48		1	1	23	4	0	3	3	2	4		4
Petersburg, Va.	40	38	2	2	7	9	12	3	2	3		4		1

Portsmouth, Va.	41	41	1	4	7	13	3	6	1	2	2	3
Bellingham, Wash.	30	30	1	2	15	8	4	4	2	4	4	3
Everett, Wash.	34	34	1	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	1	3
Parkburg, W. Va.	23	23	1	1	17	10	1	0	(1)	0	0	1
Portsmouth, W. Va.	12	12	1	1	6	10	2	2	5	2	2	5
Appleton, Wis.	28	28	1	1	10	7	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kenilworth, Wis.	26	26	1	1	11	6	4	4	5	3	3	5
Fond du Lac, Wis.	33	33	1	1	10	3	8	3	6	2	2	5
Green Bay, Wis.	54	50	1	1	13	6	6	6	15	4	4	5
LaCrosse, Wis.	48	47	1	2	22	14	4	3	12	10	5	3
Oshkosh, Wis.	60	49	1	1	21	6	6	3	12	1	5	4
Shabogaun, Wis.	53	53	1	1	26	22	6	3	(1)	5	5	4
Stoughton, Wis.	52	51	2	1	26	10	6	3	(1)	5	5	4
West Allis, Wis.	43	41	1	2	9	10	3	7	5	5	4	3

<sup>1</sup> Not separately reported.

<sup>2</sup> Part-time employees not included in total employees.

<sup>3</sup> Reserve officers or others of like status (part-time) used to replace regular officers, not included.

<sup>4</sup> Officers on desk duty also do outside work and are listed under other items according to their functions.

<sup>5</sup> Desk sergeants listed under communications and records.

<sup>6</sup> Employees assigned to traffic work probably included in uniformed force.

<sup>7</sup> Employees assigned to motorized patrol are shown under traffic bureau.

<sup>8</sup> No separate traffic bureau maintained, all officers do traffic work in connection with other duties.

<sup>9</sup> Figure listed does not include persons assigned to communication duties, all communication facilities operated by a separate organization in the city serving both police and fire departments.

<sup>10</sup> Total number of automobiles not reported.

<sup>11</sup> Employees doing motorized patrol work also do foot patrol and are listed under foot patrol.

<sup>12</sup> Employees assigned to traffic bureau include two civilian traffic guards.

<sup>13</sup> Traffic bureau does not employ personnel in uniform for motorized patrol.

<sup>14</sup> Employees assigned to motorized patrol also handle traffic in connection with other duties.

<sup>15</sup> Traffic work handled by uniformed force in connection with general patrol duty.

<sup>16</sup> Employees assigned to motorized patrol probably listed in foot patrol and do part-time work in each type of duty.

<sup>17</sup> 2 employees in traffic bureau are civilians assigned to school crossings.

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000

## CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Anniston, Ala.	19	Centralia, Ill.	12
Bessemer, Ala.	16	Champaign, Ill.	19
Decatur, Ala.	11	Chicago Heights, Ill.	23
Dothan, Ala.	14	East Moline, Ill.	9
Florence, Ala.	8	Elmhurst, Ill.	11
Huntsville, Ala.	23	Elmwood Park, Ill.	9
Phenix City, Ala.	9	Forest Park, Ill.	16
Selma, Ala.	20	Freeport, Ill.	18
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	19	Harrisburg, Ill.	8
Blytheville, Ark.	4	Harvey, Ill.	12
El Dorado, Ark.	11	Highland Park, Ill.	15
Hot Springs, Ark.	24	Jacksonville, Ill.	15
Jonesboro, Ark.	9	Kankakee, Ill.	16
North Little Rock, Ark.	27	Kewanee, Ill.	12
Texarkana, Ark.	9	La Grange, Ill.	14
Anaheim, Calif.	12	La Salle, Ill.	10
Beverly Hills, Calif.	58	Lincoln, Ill.	7
Brawley, Calif.	12	Mattoon, Ill.	10
Burbank, Calif.	28	Melrose Park, Ill.	12
Burlingame, Calif.	15	Mount Vernon, Ill.	7
Compton, Calif.	15	Ottawa, Ill.	14
Eureka, Calif.	16	Park Ridge, Ill.	12
Fullerton, Calif.	12	Pekin, Ill.	12
Modesto, Calif.	21	Sterling, Ill.	6
Monrovia, Calif.	17	Streator, Ill.	10
Ontario, Calif.	16	Urbana, Ill.	9
Palo Alto, Calif.	22	West Frankfort, Ill.	3
Pomona, Calif.	17	Wilmette, Ill.	23
Redlands, Calif.	15	Winnetka, Ill.	17
Richmond, Calif.	35	Bedford, Ind.	9
Salinas, Calif.	19	Bloomington, Ind.	18
San Leandro, Calif.	17	Connersville, Ind.	11
San Mateo, Calif.	12	Crawfordsville, Ind.	14
Santa Cruz, Calif.	19	Elwood, Ind.	10
Santa Rosa, Calif.	12	Frankfort, Ind.	13
South Gate, Calif.	18	Goshen, Ind.	6
South Pasadena, Calif.	11	Huntington, Ind.	13
Vallejo, Calif.	16	Jeffersonville, Ind.	9
Ventura, Calif.	16	La Porte, Ind.	15
Whittier, Calif.	16	Logansport, Ind.	24
Boulder, Colo.	8	Marion, Ind.	30
Fort Collins, Colo.	9	New Castle, Ind.	17
Grand Junction, Colo.	14	Peru, Ind.	14
Greeley, Colo.	11	Shelbyville, Ind.	9
Trinidad, Colo.	10	Vincennes, Ind.	15
Ansonia, Conn.	12	Whiting, Ind.	21
Danbury, Conn.	21	Fort Dodge, Iowa	16
Derby, Conn.	10	Fort Madison, Iowa	9
East Hartford Town, Conn.	22	Iowa City, Iowa	13
Naugatuck Borough, Conn.	16	Keokuk, Iowa	12
Norwich, Conn.	35	Marshalltown, Iowa	10
Shelton, Conn.	22	Mason City, Iowa	22
Stratford Town, Conn.	19	Muscatine, Iowa	17
Wallingford, Conn.	9	Newton, Iowa	10
Willimantic, Conn.	23	Oskaloosa, Iowa	8
Daytona Beach, Fla.	27	Arkansas City, Kans.	11
Gainesville, Fla.	14	Atchison, Kans.	15
Key West, Fla.	17	Chanute, Kans.	9
Lakeland, Fla.	18	Coffeyville, Kans.	22
St. Augustine, Fla.	13	Dodge City, Kans.	7
Sanford, Fla.	7	El Dorado, Kans.	10
Tallahassee, Fla.	14	Emporia, Kans.	11
Albany, Ga.	19	Fort Scott, Kans.	9
Athens, Ga.	21	Independence, Kans.	8
Brunswick, Ga.	17	Lawrence, Kans.	13
Decatur, Ga.	10	Leavenworth, Kans.	21
Griffin, Ga.	17	Manhattan, Kans.	10
La Grange, Ga.	18	Newton, Kans.	6
Rome, Ga.	25	Parsons, Kans.	9
Thomasville, Ga.	9	Salina, Kans.	18
Waycross, Ga.	13	Bowling Green, Ky.	17
Boise, Idaho	29	Fort Thomas, Ky.	9
Pocatello, Idaho	22	Frankfort, Ky.	11
Blue Island, Ill.	16	Henderson, Ky.	17
Brookfield, Ill.	8	Hopkinsville, Ky.	14
Calro, Ill.	8	Middleborough, Ky.	15
Calumet City, Ill.	9	Owensboro, Ky.	31
Canton, Ill.	8	Alexandria, La.	30

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Bogalusa, La.	10	Hibbing, Minn.	30
La Fayette, La.	17	Manokato, Minn.	16
Lake Charles, La.	16	Rochester, Minn.	23
Auburn, Maine	18	St. Cloud, Minn.	21
Augusta, Maine	20	South St. Paul, Minn.	13
Biddeford, Maine	14	Virginia, Minn.	29
South Portland, Maine	11	Winona, Minn.	20
Waterville, Maine	12	Biloxi, Miss.	14
Westbrook, Maine	7	Clarksdale, Miss.	14
Annapolis, Md.	15	Columbus, Miss.	11
Frederick, Md.	15	Greenville, Miss.	14
Salisbury, Md.	15	Greenwood, Miss.	16
Adams Town, Mass.	12	Guilford, Miss.	16
Amesbury Town, Mass.	9	Hattiesburg, Miss.	17
Athol Town, Mass.	8	Laurel, Miss.	14
Attleboro, Mass.	28	McComb, Miss.	6
Belmont Town, Mass.	43	Natchez, Miss.	18
Braintree Town, Mass.	18	Vicksburg, Miss.	28
Clinton, Mass.	9	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	12
Danvers Town, Mass.	10	Columbia, Mo.	20
Dedham Town, Mass.	16	Hannibal, Mo.	21
Raehampton Town, Mass.	17	Independence, Mo.	14
Fairhaven Town, Mass.	10	Jefferson City, Mo.	14
Framingham Town, Mass.	25	Maplewood, Mo.	12
Gardner, Mass.	18	Moberly, Mo.	11
Gloucester, Mass.	87	St. Charles, Mo.	12
Greenfield Town, Mass.	15	Sedalia, Mo.	15
Leominster, Mass.	26	Webster Groves, Mo.	8
Marlborough, Mass.	19	Anaconda, Mont.	15
Melrose, Mass.	39	Billings, Mont.	17
Methuen Town, Mass.	28	Helena, Mont.	14
Milford Town, Mass.	12	Missoula, Mont.	14
Milton Town, Mass.	33	Beatrice, Nebr.	8
Natick Town, Mass.	16	Fremont, Nebr.	21
Needham Town, Mass.	17	Grand Island, Nebr.	13
Newburyport, Mass.	18	Hastings, Nebr.	11
North Adams, Mass.	25	Norfolk, Nebr.	14
Northampton, Mass.	28	North Platte, Nebr.	35
North Attleborough Town, Mass.	31	Reno, Nev.	6
Peabody, Mass.	45	Claremont Town, N. H.	16
Plymouth, Mass.	14	Dover, N. H.	15
Saugus Town, Mass.	14	Keene, N. H.	20
Southbridge Town, Mass.	15	Laconia, N. H.	19
Stoneham Town, Mass.	12	Portsmouth, N. H.	6
Swampscott Town, Mass.	17	Rochester, N. H.	45
Wakefield Town, Mass.	21	Asbury Park, N. J.	12
Webster Town, Mass.	13	Bridgeton, N. J.	11
Wellesley Town, Mass.	22	Burlington, N. J.	23
Westfield, Mass.	24	Carteret, N. J.	25
West Springfield Town, Mass.	23	Cliffside Park, N. J.	17
Weymouth Town, Mass.	32	Collingswood, N. J.	9
Winchester Town, Mass.	21	Cranford Township, N. J.	40
Winthrop, Mass.	25	Dover, N. J.	19
Woburn, Mass.	21	Englewood, N. J.	51
Adrian, Mich.	11	Gloucester, N. J.	11
Alpena, Mich.	9	Harrison, N. J.	27
Benton Harbor, Mich.	15	Hawthorne, N. J.	27
Ecorse, Mich.	22	Hillside Township, N. J.	27
Escanaba, Mich.	14	Linden, N. J.	27
Ferndale, Mich.	23	Lodi, N. J.	39
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.	38	Long Branch, N. J.	24
Holland, Mich.	10	Lyndhurst Township, N. J.	41
Iron Mountain, Mich.	16	Maplewood Township, N. J.	12
Ironwood, Mich.	13	Millville, N. J.	26
Marquette, Mich.	7	Morristown, N. J.	19
Menominee, Mich.	19	Neptune Township, N. J.	33
Monroe, Mich.	15	Nutley, N. J.	15
Mount Clemens, Mich.	39	Pensauken Township, N. J.	15
Muskegon Heights, Mich.	12	Phillipsburg, N. J.	24
Niles, Mich.	12	Pleasantville, N. J.	24
Owosso, Mich.	12	Rahway, N. J.	20
River Rouge, Mich.	24	Red Bank, N. J.	12
Sault Ste. Marie	10	Ridgedale Park, N. J.	29
Traverse City, Mich.	9	Ridgewood, N. J.	16
Ypsilanti, Mich.	16	Roselle, N. J.	19
Albert Lea, Minn.	8	Rutherford, N. J.	35
Austin, Minn.	16	South Orange, N. J.	13
Brainerd, Minn.	7	South River, N. J.	30
Faribault, Minn.	9	Summit, N. J.	

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Teaneck Township, N. J.	33	Fostoria, Ohio	8
Union Township, N. J.	28	Fremont, Ohio	10
Weehawken Township, N. J.	55	Garfield Heights, Ohio	14
Westfield, N. J.	25	Ironton, Ohio	14
Roswell, N. Mex.	8	Lancaster, Ohio	14
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	12	Marietta, Ohio	13
Batavia, N. Y.	20	Martins Ferry, Ohio	11
Beacon, N. Y.	20	New Philadelphia, Ohio	3
Cohoes, N. Y.	29	Niles, Ohio	10
Corning, N. Y.	16	Parma Village, Ohio	13
Cortland, N. Y.	15	Piqua, Ohio	10
Dunkirk, N. Y.	15	Salem, Ohio	6
Endicott, N. Y.	23	Sandusky, Ohio	17
Floral Park, N. Y.	18	Shaker Heights, Ohio	35
Freeport, N. Y.	33	Struthers, Ohio	10
Fulton, N. Y.	19	Tiffin, Ohio	14
Geneva, N. Y.	20	Wooster, Ohio	9
Glen Cove, N. Y.	9	Xenia, Ohio	9
Glens Falls, N. Y.	26	Ada, Okla.	11
Gloversville, N. Y.	20	Ardmore, Okla.	17
Hempstead, N. Y.	44	Bartlesville, Okla.	14
Herkimer, N. Y.	16	Chickasha, Okla.	12
Hornel, N. Y.	22	Lawton, Okla.	14
Hudson, N. Y.	18	McAlester, Okla.	11
Irondequoit Town, N. Y.	9	Oklmulgee, Okla.	11
Ithaca, N. Y.	24	Ponca City, Okla.	17
Johnson City, N. Y.	13	Sapulpa, Okla.	9
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	Seminole, Okla.	9
Kenmore, N. Y.	8	Shawnee, Okla.	21
Little Falls, N. Y.	18	Wewoka, Okla.	6
Lockport, N. Y.	31	Astoria, Oreg.	10
Lynbrook, N. Y.	31	Eugene, Oreg.	14
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	26	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	17
Massena, N. Y.	11	Medford, Oreg.	5
Middletown, N. Y.	26	Abington Township, Pa.	24
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	26	Ambridge Borough, Pa.	14
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	Arnold Borough, Pa.	7
Olean, N. Y.	22	Beaver Falls, Pa.	15
Oneida, N. Y.	14	Bellevue Borough, Pa.	12
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	Bradford, Pa.	22
Oriskany, N. Y.	20	Bristol Borough, Pa.	8
Oswego, N. Y.	23	Butler, Pa.	21
Peekskill, N. Y.	23	Cannonsburg Borough, Pa.	12
Plattsburg, N. Y.	12	Carbondale, Pa.	12
Port Chester, N. Y.	40	Carlisle Borough, Pa.	11
Port Jervis, N. Y.	19	Carnegie Borough, Pa.	9
Rennselaer, N. Y.	16	Chambersburg Borough, Pa.	12
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	35	Charleroi Borough, Pa.	10
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	26	Cheltenham Township, Pa.	32
Tonawanda, N. Y.	28	Clairton, Pa.	16
Watervliet, N. Y.	22	Coatesville, Pa.	15
Concord, N. C.	16	Columbia Borough, Pa.	13
Fayetteville, N. C.	23	Connellsville, Pa.	11
Gastonia, N. C.	26	Cornopolis Borough, Pa.	9
Goldsboro, N. C.	15	Dickson City Borough, Pa.	7
Kinston, N. C.	16	Donora Borough, Pa.	10
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25	Dormont Borough, Pa.	6
Salisbury, N. C.	18	Du Bois, Pa.	10
Shelby, N. C.	11	Dunmore Borough, Pa.	17
Statesville, N. C.	12	Duquesne, Pa.	23
Thomasville, N. C.	8	Ellwood City Borough, Pa.	13
Wilson, N. C.	29	Farrell Borough, Pa.	8
Bismarck, N. Dak.	10	Franklin, Pa.	11
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	19	Greensburg, Pa.	18
Minot, N. Dak.	14	Hanover Township, Pa.	24
Alliance, Ohio	8	Harrison Township, Pa.	6
Ashland, Ohio	9	Haverford Township, Pa.	35
Ashtabula, Ohio	18	Jeannette Borough, Pa.	8
Bellair, Ohio	9	Kingston Borough, Pa.	16
Bucyrus, Ohio	7	Latrobe Borough, Pa.	9
Cambridge, Ohio	7	Lewistown Borough, Pa.	7
Campbell, Ohio	12	Mahanoy City Borough, Pa.	7
Chillicothe, Ohio	13	McKees Rocks Borough, Pa.	20
Coshocton, Ohio	8	Meadville, Pa.	14
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	10	Monessen, Pa.	18
East Liverpool, Ohio	9	Mount Carmel Borough, Pa.	8
Eucld, Ohio	22	Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.	18
Findlay, Ohio	14	Munhall Borough, Pa.	23
		New Kensington Borough, Pa.	22

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
North Braddock Borough, Pa.	19	Greenville, Tex.	13
Oil City, Pa.	15	Harlingen, Tex.	7
Old Forge Borough, Pa.	4	Lubbock, Tex.	19
Olyphant Borough, Pa.	6	Marshall, Tex.	12
Phoenixville Borough, Pa.	9	Palestine, Tex.	8
Pittston, Pa.	23	Pampa, Tex.	7
Plains Township, Pa.	10	San Benito, Tex.	5
Plymouth Borough, Pa.	15	Sherman, Tex.	13
Pottstown Borough, Pa.	19	Sweetwater, Tex.	10
Pottsville, Pa.	33	Temple, Tex.	12
Shamokin Borough, Pa.	10	Texarkana, Tex.	13
Shenandoah Borough, Pa.	12	Tyler, Tex.	25
Steelton Borough, Pa.	8	Provo, Utah	9
Stowe Township, Pa.	17	Rutland, Vt.	14
Sunbury, Pa.	5	Alexandria, Va.	39
Swissvale Borough, Pa.	25	Charlottesville, Va.	23
Tamaqua Borough, Pa.	5	Hopewell, Va.	14
Taylor Borough, Pa.	7	Staunton, Va.	15
Turtle Creek Borough, Pa.	10	Suffolk, Va.	17
Uniontown, Pa.	28	Winchester, Va.	12
Vandergrift Borough, Pa.	4	Aberdeen, Wash.	19
Warren Borough, Pa.	9	Bremerton, Wash.	12
Waynesboro Borough, Pa.	5	Hoquiam, Wash.	10
West Chester Borough, Pa.	13	Longview, Wash.	5
Bristol Town, R. I.	8	Olympia, Wash.	10
Cumberland Town, R. I.	6	Port Angeles, Wash.	9
Lincoln Town, R. I.	9	Vancouver, Wash.	14
North Providence Town, R. I.	3	Walla Walla, Wash.	17
Warwick, R. I.	33	Wenatchee, Wash.	14
Westerly Town, R. I.	11	Yakima, Wash.	31
West Warwick Town, R. I.	12	Bluefield, W. Va.	18
Anderson, S. C.	24	Fairmont, W. Va.	17
Florence, S. C.	16	Morgantown, W. Va.	9
Greenwood, S. C.	22	Moundsville, W. Va.	7
Rock Hill, S. C.	21	Ashland, Wis.	10
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	19	Beloit, Wis.	27
Huron, S. Dak.	9	Cudahy, Wis.	11
Mitchell, S. Dak.	10	Janesville, Wis.	27
Rapid City, S. Dak.	11	Manitowoc, Wis.	10
Watertown, S. Dak.	9	Marinette, Wis.	10
Bristol, Tenn.	11	Shorewood Village, Wis.	15
Jackson, Tenn.	19	South Milwaukee, Wis.	11
Johnson City, Tenn.	24	Stevens Point, Wis.	15
Kingsport, Tenn.	16	Two Rivers, Wis.	10
Big Spring, Tex.	10	Watertown, Wis.	11
Brownwood, Tex.	10	Waukesha, Wis.	21
Cleburne, Tex.	6	Wausau, Wis.	36
Corsicana, Tex.	12	Wauwatosa, Wis.	33
Del Rio, Tex.	7	Casper, Wyo.	18
Denison, Tex.	11	Cheyenne, Wyo.	14

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

Auburn, Ala.	4	Miami, Ariz.	5
Carbon Hill, Ala.	4	Nogales, Ariz.	9
Demopolis, Ala.	3	Prescott, Ariz.	8
Floral, Ala.	3	Winslow, Ariz.	7
Fort Payne, Ala.	7	Yuma, Ariz.	5
Greenville, Ala.	4	Batesville, Ark.	4
Homewood, Ala.	4	Brinkley, Ark.	21
Jasper, Ala.	7	Camden, Ark.	2
Jacksonville, Ala.	2	Crossett, Ark.	2
Lanett, Ala.	8	Dermott, Ark.	3
Leeds, Ala.	2	Fayetteville, Ark.	4
Opp, Ala.	4	Forrest City, Ark.	4
Piedmont, Ala.	3	Helena, Ark.	6
Russellville, Ala.	2	Hope, Ark.	7
Sheffield, Ala.	8	Malvern, Ark.	4
Sylacauga, Ala.	5	Marianna, Ark.	4
Tarrant City, Ala.	6	Monticello, Ark.	3
Tuscumbia, Ala.	4	Morrilton, Ark.	3
Bisbee, Ariz.	7	Newport, Ark.	4
Douglas, Ariz.	11	Rogers, Ark.	4
Flagstaff, Ariz.	6	Russellville, Ark.	4
Glendale, Ariz.	3	Searcy, Ark.	6
Jerome, Ariz.	4	Stamps, Ark.	1



TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Stuttgart, Ark.	3	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	13
Trumann, Ark.	4	San Marino, Calif.	18
West Helena, Ark.	2	San Rafael, Calif.	16
Albany, Calif.	7	Santa Clara, Calif.	9
Antioch, Calif.	5	Santa Maria, Calif.	8
Arcadia, Calif.	24	Santa Paula, Calif.	7
Auburn, Calif.	4	Sausalito, Calif.	4
Azusa, Calif.	7	Sierra Madre, Calif.	4
Bell, Calif.	11	Signal Hill, Calif.	13
Calexico, Calif.	7	South San Francisco, Calif.	9
Chico, Calif.	9	Sunnyvale, Calif.	5
Chino, Calif.	3	Torrance, Calif.	13
Chula Vista, Calif.	7	Tracy, Calif.	6
Claremont, Calif.	8	Tulare, Calif.	11
Coalinga, Calif.	5	Turlock, Calif.	10
Colton, Calif.	15	Upland, Calif.	10
Corona, Calif.	7	Vacalia, Calif.	10
Coronado, Calif.	12	Watsonville, Calif.	12
Culver City, Calif.	23	Woodland, Calif.	8
Daly City, Calif.	12	Yuba City, Calif.	3
Delano, Calif.	4	Alamosa, Colo.	5
Dinuba, Calif.	4	Brighton, Colo.	2
Dunsmuir, Calif.	3	Delta, Colo.	3
El Centro, Calif.	14	Durango, Colo.	3
El Cerrito, Calif.	6	Englewood, Colo.	8
El Monte, Calif.	8	Fort Morgan, Colo.	4
El Segundo, Calif.	18	La Junta, Colo.	4
Escondido, Calif.	4	Longmont, Colo.	7
Exeter, Calif.	4	Loveland, Colo.	4
Fillmore, Calif.	3	Monte Vista, Colo.	2
Fort Bragg, Calif.	3	Montrose, Colo.	3
Gardena Township, Calif.	5	Rocky Ford, Colo.	3
Glroy, Calif.	5	Salida, Colo.	4
Glendora, Calif.	4	Sterling, Colo.	5
Grass Valley, Calif.	5	Walsenburg, Colo.	3
Hanford, Calif.	8	Danielson, Conn.	2
Hawthorne, Calif.	11	Groton Borough, Conn.	6
Hayward, Calif.	6	Putnam, Conn.	11
Hermosa, Beach, Calif.	11	Rockville, Conn.	5
Hollister, Calif.	5	Southington, Conn.	5
Huntington Beach, Calif.	9	Stafford Springs, Conn.	3
La Mesa, Calif.	5	Winsted, Conn.	5
La Verne, Calif.	4	Dover, Del.	7
Livermore, Calif.	5	Milford, Del.	4
Lodi, Calif.	7	Newark, Del.	4
Lompoc, Calif.	3	New Castle, Del.	3
Los Gatos, Calif.	4	Arcadia, Fla.	3
Madera, Calif.	6	Avon Park, Fla.	4
Marysville, Calif.	13	Bartow, Fla.	5
Maywood, Calif.	8	Bradenton, Fla.	6
Merced, Calif.	9	Clearwater, Fla.	13
Mill Valley, Calif.	8	Coral Gables, Fla.	10
Montebello, Calif.	12	De Funiak Springs, Fla.	3
Monterey, Calif.	11	Eustis, Fla.	5
Monterey Park, Calif.	10	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	14
Mountain View, Calif.	3	Fort Pierce, Fla.	7
Napa, Calif.	8	Hialeah, Fla.	7
National City, Calif.	10	Hollywood, Fla.	11
Needles, Calif.	3	Kissimmee, Fla.	4
Necanicum, Calif.	8	Lake City, Fla.	6
Orange, Calif.	9	Lake Wales, Fla.	3
Oroville, Calif.	7	Lake Worth, Fla.	10
Oxnard, Calif.	6	Leesburg, Fla.	6
Pacific Grove, Calif.	5	Melbourne, Fla.	2
Petaluma, Calif.	9	Miami Beach, Fla.	60
Piedmont, Calif.	19	New Smyrna, Fla.	8
Pittsburg, Calif.	11	Ocala, Fla.	9
Porterville, Calif.	6	Palatka, Fla.	5
Redding, Calif.	12	Palmetto, Fla.	7
Redondo Beach, Calif.	18	Pompano, Fla.	2
Redwood City, Calif.	13	Quincy, Fla.	6
Reedley, Calif.	4	River Junction, Fla.	3
Roseville, Calif.	8	Sarasota, Fla.	12
San Anselmo, Calif.	5	Sebring, Fla.	2
San Bruno, Calif.	8	Wauchula, Fla.	3
San Fernando, Calif.	12	Winter Haven, Fla.	6
San Gabriel, Calif.	13	Winter Park, Fla.	5

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Americus, Ga.	8	La Grange Park, Ill.	4
Bainbridge, Ga.	6	Lake Forest, Ill.	17
Barnesville, Ga.	5	Lansing, Ill.	1
Cairo, Ga.	5	Lemont, Ill.	2
Carrollton, Ga.	6	Libertyville, Ill.	3
Cartersville, Ga.	6	Litchfield, Ill.	4
Commerce, Ga.	6	Lockport, Ill.	3
Cuthbert, Ga.	3	Lombard, Ill.	6
Dalton, Ga.	9	Lyons, Ill.	3
East Point, Ga.	11	Macomb, Ill.	10
Elberton, Ga.	6	Madison, Ill.	10
Newnan, Ga.	8	Marseilles, Ill.	3
Porterdale, Ga.	5	Mendota, Ill.	7
Quitman, Ga.	4	Metropolis, Ill.	5
Rossville, Ga.	4	Monmouth, Ill.	10
Statesboro, Ga.	3	Morris, Ill.	5
Vidalia, Ga.	3	Morrison, Ill.	5
Blackfoot, Idaho.	4	Mount Carmel, Ill.	3
Burley, Idaho.	5	Mount Olive, Ill.	4
Caldwell, Idaho.	4	Murphysboro, Ill.	3
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	5	Naperville, Ill.	6
Emmett, Idaho.	5	Niles Center, Ill.	17
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	12	Normal, Ill.	7
Lewiston, Idaho.	10	North Chicago, Ill.	6
Malad City, Idaho.	2	Oglesby, Ill.	3
Moscow, Idaho.	6	Pana, Ill.	4
Nampa, Idaho.	10	Paris, Ill.	5
Payette, Idaho.	3	Peoria Heights, Ill.	5
Preston, Idaho.	3	Peru, Ill.	6
St. Anthony, Idaho.	3	Pheonix, Ill.	2
Sandpoint, Idaho.	3	Pineknayville, Ill.	2
Twin Falls, Idaho.	11	Pontiac, Ill.	5
Weiser, Idaho.	3	Princeton, Ill.	5
Abingdon, Ill.	3	Riverdale, Ill.	5
Anna, Ill.	3	River Forest, Ill.	16
Arlington Heights, Ill.	7	River Grove, Ill.	4
Barrington, Ill.	4	Riverside, Ill.	11
Batavia, Ill.	4	Robinson, Ill.	7
Beardstown, Ill.	4	Rochelle, Ill.	5
Bellwood, Ill.	6	Roodhouse, Ill.	5
Belvidere, Ill.	7	St. Charles, Ill.	4
Benld, Ill.	3	Sandwich, Ill.	1
Benton, Ill.	3	Savanna, Ill.	5
Carbondale, Ill.	5	Shelbyville, Ill.	4
Carlinville, Ill.	3	Silva, Ill.	4
Carmi, Ill.	3	Sparta, Ill.	2
Cartersville, Ill.	2	Spring Valley, Ill.	4
Charleston, Ill.	4	Stanton, Ill.	3
Christopher, Ill.	3	Steger, Ill.	4
Clinton, Ill.	4	Summit, Ill.	5
Collinsville, Ill.	9	Taylorville, Ill.	5
Crystal Lake, Ill.	4	Venice, Ill.	7
De Kalb, Ill.	8	Villa Park, Ill.	6
Des Plaines, Ill.	11	Viriden, Ill.	5
Dixon, Ill.	8	Watska, Ill.	2
Dolton, Ill.	6	West Chicago, Ill.	2
Downers Grove, Ill.	8	Western Springs, Ill.	5
Duquoin, Ill.	5	Westmont, Ill.	5
Dwight, Ill.	3	Westville, Ill.	4
East Alton, Ill.	4	Wheaton, Ill.	9
East Peoria, Ill.	10	White Hall, Ill.	3
Edwardsville, Ill.	5	Wood River, Ill.	5
Flora, Ill.	6	Woodstock, Ill.	3
Galva, Ill.	5	Zeigler, Ill.	3
Geneva, Ill.	7	Zion, Ill.	3
Gillespie, Ill.	7	Alexandria, Ind.	5
Glencoe, Ill.	8	Angola, Ind.	2
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	15	Attica, Ind.	4
Greenville, Ill.	5	Auburn, Ind.	3
Herrin, Ill.	5	Batesville, Ind.	2
Highland, Ill.	3	Beech Grove, Ind.	4
Highwood, Ill.	7	Bicknell, Ind.	4
Hillsboro, Ill.	3	Bluffton, Ind.	6
Hinsdale, Ill.	11	Boonville, Ind.	2
Homewood, Ill.	2	Clinton, Ind.	5
Hoopston, Ill.	3	Columbia City, Ind.	5
Johnston City, Ill.	4	Crown Point, Ind.	2
Kenilworth, Ill.	9		

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Dunkirk, Ind.	2	Washington, Iowa.	3
Franklin, Ind.	4	Waukon, Iowa.	2
Garrett, Ind.	4	Waverly, Iowa.	3
Gas City, Ind.	2	Webster City, Iowa.	4
Greencastle, Ind.	3	Abilene, Kans.	3
Greensburg, Ind.	3	Augusta, Kans.	6
Hartford City, Ind.	3	Baxter Springs, Kans.	4
Hobart, Ind.	3	Caney, Kans.	4
Huntingburg, Ind.	2	Cherryvale, Kans.	2
Jacksonville, Ind.	2	Clay Center, Kans.	4
Kendallville, Ind.	4	Concordia, Kans.	3
Lawrenceburg, Ind.	5	Council Grove, Kans.	5
Lebanon, Ind.	4	Eureka, Kans.	3
Linton, Ind.	4	Fredonia, Kans.	5
Madison, Ind.	4	Galena, Kans.	4
Martinsville, Ind.	4	Garden City, Kans.	3
Mitchell, Ind.	3	Garnett, Kans.	3
Mount Vernon, Ind.	3	Great Bend, Kans.	4
Nappanee, Ind.	2	Hays, Kans.	4
North Vernon, Ind.	4	Herington, Kans.	2
Oakland City, Ind.	1	Hiawatha, Kans.	3
Petersburg, Ind.	2	Hoisington, Kans.	3
Plymouth, Ind.	3	Holton, Kans.	2
Princeton, Ind.	2	Horton, Kans.	6
Rensselaer, Ind.	2	Humboldt, Kans.	3
Salem, Ind.	2	Iola, Kans.	6
Seymour, Ind.	6	Junction City, Kans.	6
Sullivan, Ind.	3	Kingman, Kans.	4
Valparaiso, Ind.	11	Liberal, Kans.	4
Wabash, Ind.	8	Lyons, Kans.	3
Warsaw, Ind.	4	Marysville, Kans.	2
West Lafayette, Ind.	4	McPherson, Kans.	3
West Terre Haute, Ind.	3	Neodesha, Kans.	3
Winchester, Ind.	3	Olathe, Kans.	4
Albia, Iowa.	2	Osawatimie, Kans.	5
Algona, Iowa.	2	Ottawa, Kans.	7
Anamosa, Iowa.	2	Paola, Kans.	3
Atlantic, Iowa.	3	Wellington, Kans.	4
Belle Plaine, Iowa.	2	Winfield, Kans.	3
Bettendorf, Iowa.	1	Callettsburg, Ky.	4
Carroll, Iowa.	4	Corbin, Ky.	3
Cedar Falls, Iowa.	6	Cumberland, Ky.	3
Centerville, Iowa.	6	Cynthiana, Ky.	5
Chariton, Iowa.	3	Danville, Ky.	6
Charles City, Iowa.	5	Dayton, Ky.	5
Clarinda, Iowa.	4	Earlington, Ky.	2
Clarion, Iowa.	2	Elsmere, Ky.	2
Clear Lake, Iowa.	3	Fulton, Ky.	3
Creston, Iowa.	7	Georgetown, Ky.	6
Decorah, Iowa.	4	Glasgow, Ky.	4
Denison, Iowa.	4	Harlan, Ky.	5
Eagle Grove, Iowa.	2	Irvine, Ky.	4
Eldora, Iowa.	3	Jenkins, Ky.	10
Emmettsburg, Iowa.	2	Lebanon, Ky.	4
Estherville, Iowa.	5	Ludlow, Ky.	5
Fairfield, Iowa.	3	Mount Sterling, Ky.	6
Grinnell, Iowa.	4	Nicholasville, Ky.	4
Hampton, Iowa.	2	Pikeville, Ky.	6
Iowa Falls, Iowa.	4	Providence, Ky.	3
Jefferson, Iowa.	2	Russellville, Ky.	4
Knorrville, Iowa.	2	Winchester, Ky.	2
Le Mars, Iowa.	4	Arnita, La.	2
Maquoketa, Iowa.	3	Bastrop, La.	6
Marion, Iowa.	4	De Quincy, La.	6
Missouri Valley, Iowa.	3	Donaldsonville, La.	4
Mount Pleasant, Iowa.	4	Eunice, La.	5
Nevada, Iowa.	3	Franklin, La.	3
Oelwein, Iowa.	2	Haynesville, La.	2
Onawa, Iowa.	2	Houma, La.	5
Osage, Iowa.	2	Jennings, La.	3
Pella, Iowa.	2	Leesville, La.	4
Perry, Iowa.	2	Minden, La.	4
Sheldon, Iowa.	3	Natchitoches, La.	8
Shenandoah, Iowa.	3	New Iberia, La.	7
Spencer, Iowa.	5	Oakdale, La.	4
Storm Lake, Iowa.	3	Opelousas, La.	8
Tama, Iowa.	3		
Vinton, Iowa.	3		

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1933; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Pineville, La.	2	Centerline, Mich.	5
Plaquemine, La.	5	Charlotte, Mich.	3
Rayne, La.	3	Cheboygan, Mich.	3
Sildell, La.	3	Clawson, Mich.	3
Tallulah, La.	4	Coldwater, Mich.	7
West Monroe, La.	6	Crystal Falls, Mich.	3
Westwego, La.	1	Dowagiac, Mich.	5
Bath, Maine	9	East Detroit, Mich.	7
Belfast, Maine	3	East Grand Rapids, Mich.	5
Brewer, Maine	3	East Lansing, Mich.	5
Brunswick, Maine	15	Eaton Rapids, Mich.	5
Calais, Maine	7	Gladstone, Mich.	4
Fort Fairfield, Maine	3	Grand Haven, Mich.	5
Gardiner, Maine	7	Grand Ledge, Mich.	3
Hallowell, Maine	3	Greenville, Mich.	5
Madison, Maine	2	Grosse Pointe, Mich.	16
Old Town, Maine	17	Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	21
Presque Isle, Maine	3	Hancock, Mich.	7
Rockland, Maine	6	Hastings, Mich.	3
Saco, Maine	6	Hillsdale, Mich.	1
Cambridge, Md.	7	Houghton, Mich.	4
Frostburg, Md.	4	Howell, Mich.	3
Laurel, Md.	2	Inkster, Mich.	4
Mount Rainier, Md.	8	Iona, Mich.	1
Takoma Park, Md.	8	Iron River, Mich.	4
Westernport, Md.	1	Ishpeming, Mich.	9
Abington, Mass.	4	Kingsford, Mich.	3
Amherst, Mass.	4	Ludington, Mich.	4
Andover, Mass.	12	Manistee, Mich.	6
Auburn, Mass.	10	Manistique, Mich.	4
Ayer, Mass.	3	Marine City, Mich.	3
Barnstable, Mass.	16	Marshall, Mich.	4
Bridgewater, Mass.	9	Melvindale, Mich.	5
Canton, Mass.	7	Midland, Mich.	5
Concord, Mass.	10	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	5
Dalton, Mass.	2	Mumfins, Mich.	3
Dartmouth, Mass.	6	Negaunee, Mich.	10
Dracut, Mass.	3	Northville, Mich.	6
Dudley, Mass.	28	Norway, Mich.	3
Franklin, Mass.	6	Otsego, Mich.	3
Great Barrington, Mass.	7	Petosky, Mich.	5
Hingham, Mass.	11	Pleasant Ridge, Mich.	6
Hudson, Mass.	9	Plymouth, Mich.	7
Ipswich, Mass.	10	Rochester, Mich.	4
Lexington, Mass.	17	Rogers City, Mich.	1
Longmeadow, Mass.	10	Roseville, Mich.	3
Ludlow, Mass.	9	St. Clair, Mich.	3
Marblehead, Mass.	20	St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10
Middleborough, Mass.	8	St. Joseph, Mich.	5
Montague, Mass.	4	South Haven, Mich.	5
Nantucket, Mass.	7	Sturgis, Mich.	5
North Andover, Mass.	5	Three Rivers, Mich.	9
Northbridge, Mass.	14	Trenton, Mich.	5
Orange, Mass.	4	Wakefield, Mich.	5
Palmer, Mass.	12	Wayne, Mich.	5
Provincetown, Mass.	4	Zealand, Mich.	2
Randolph, Mass.	4	Alexandria, Minn.	4
Reading, Mass.	18	Anoka, Minn.	3
Rockport, Mass.	6	Bayport, Minn.	2
Somerset, Mass.	3	Bemidji, Minn.	6
South Hadley, Mass.	5	Blue Earth, Minn.	5
Spencer, Mass.	13	Chisholm, Minn.	15
Uxbridge, Mass.	6	Cloquet, Minn.	5
Walpole, Mass.	9	Columbia Heights, Minn.	3
Ware, Mass.	4	Crookston, Minn.	6
Winchendon, Mass.	9	Crosby, Minn.	3
Albion, Mich.	5	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	4
Allegan, Mich.	3	East Grand Forks, Minn.	7
Alma, Mich.	6	Edina, Minn.	12
Belding, Mich.	1	Ely, Minn.	12
Berkley, Mich.	6	Eveth, Minn.	19
Bessemer, Mich.	4	Fairmont, Minn.	5
Big Rapids, Mich.	6	Fergus Falls, Minn.	5
Birmingham, Mich.	18	Gilbert, Minn.	5
Boyer City, Mich.	2	Grand Rapids, Minn.	4
Buchanan, Mich.	3	Hastings, Minn.	4
Cadillac, Mich.	6	Hopkins, Minn.	3
Caro, Mich.	6	Hutchinson, Minn.	2

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
International Falls, Minn.	5	Lewiston, Mont.	5
Lake City, Minn.	3	Livingston, Mont.	7
Litchfield, Minn.	3	Whitefish, Mont.	7
Little Falls, Minn.	5	Alliance, Nebr.	3
Luverne, Minn.	3	Auburn, Nebr.	4
Marshall, Minn.	4	Aurora, Nebr.	2
Moorhead, Minn.	8	Blair, Nebr.	3
Nashwauk, Minn.	4	Chadron, Nebr.	3
New Ulm, Minn.	6	Columbus, Nebr.	4
Northfield, Minn.	3	Crete, Nebr.	3
North Mankato, Minn.	3	Fairbury, Nebr.	3
North St. Paul, Minn.	1	Falls City, Nebr.	6
Owatonna, Minn.	8	Gering, Nebr.	3
Pipestone, Minn.	3	Holdrege, Nebr.	3
Proctorknott, Minn.	1	Kearney, Nebr.	7
Red Wing, Minn.	9	Lexington, Nebr.	3
Redwood Falls, Minn.	3	McCook, Nebr.	4
Robbinsdale, Minn.	4	Nebraska City, Nebr.	3
St. James, Minn.	3	Schuyler, Nebr.	3
St. Louis Park, Minn.	3	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	8
St. Peter, Minn.	3	Seward, Nebr.	3
Sauk Center, Minn.	2	South Sioux City, Nebr.	3
Sauk Rapids, Minn.	1	Wahoo, Nebr.	2
Sleepy Eye, Minn.	3	Wymore, Nebr.	2
Staples, Minn.	3	York, Nebr.	5
Stillwater, Minn.	8	Boulder City, Nev.	8
Thief River Falls, Minn.	5	Ely, Nev.	5
Tracy, Minn.	2	Las Vegas, Nev.	11
Two Harbors, Minn.	2	Sparks, Nev.	5
Wadena, Minn.	3	Derry Town, N. H.	5
Waseca, Minn.	3	Exeter, N. H.	4
West St. Paul, Minn.	3	Franklin, N. H.	5
White Bear Lake, Minn.	5	Littleton, N. H.	8
Willmar, Minn.	5	Newport N. H.	8
Worthington, Minn.	3	Somersworth, N. H.	6
Cleveland, Miss.	4	Audubon, N. J.	14
Columbia, Miss.	4	Belmont, N. J.	13
Indianola, Miss.	4	Bergenfield, N. J.	14
Lexington, Miss.	2	Bernardsville, N. J.	5
New Albany, Miss.	5	Bogota, N. J.	10
Oxford, Miss.	2	Boonton, N. J.	7
Starkville, Miss.	3	Bound Brook, N. J.	9
Water Valley, Miss.	5	Bradley Beach, N. J.	11
West Point, Miss.	5	Butler, N. J.	5
Yazoo City, Miss.	7	Caldwell, N. J.	10
Aurora, Mo.	3	Cape May, N. J.	9
Boonville, Mo.	5	Carlstadt, N. J.	10
Brentwood, Mo.	5	Chatham, N. J.	8
Cameron, Mo.	3	Clementon, N. J.	2
Carrollton, Mo.	2	Closter, N. J.	5
Carthage, Mo.	6	Dunellen, N. J.	5
Chillicothe, Mo.	7	East Newark, N. J.	5
Clayton, Mo.	20	East Paterson, N. J.	6
Clinton, Mo.	4	Edgewater, N. J.	26
DeSoto, Mo.	2	Egg Harbor, N. J.	1
Excelsior Springs, Mo.	5	Fairlawn, N. J.	9
Farmington, Mo.	2	Fairview, N. J.	12
Ferguson, Mo.	3	Flemington, N. J.	2
Higginsville, Mo.	3	Fort Lee, N. J.	23
Kirksville, Mo.	5	Franklin, N. J.	8
Kirkwood, Mo.	10	Freehold, N. J.	4
Marceline, Mo.	4	Garwood, N. J.	3
Marshall, Mo.	6	Glassboro, N. J.	4
Maryville, Mo.	4	Glen Ridge, N. J.	21
Mexico, Mo.	5	Glen Rock, N. J.	9
Monett, Mo.	6	Guttenberg, N. J.	11
Nevada, Mo.	8	Hackettstown, N. J.	3
Richmond Heights, Mo.	10	Haddonfield, N. J.	20
Sikeston, Mo.	4	Haddon Heights, N. J.	10
Slater, Mo.	2	Haledon, N. J.	3
Trenton, Mo.	3	Hammononton, N. J.	5
Washington, Mo.	4	Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.	12
West Plains, Mo.	4	Highland Park, N. J.	11
Bozeman, Mont.	7	Hightstown, N. J.	5
Glendive, Mont.	3	Hillsdale, N. J.	6
Havre, Mont.	7	Keyport, N. J.	9
Kalispell, Mont.	6	Lambertville, N. J.	5
Laurel, Mont.	3	Leonis, N. J.	13

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Little Ferry, N. J.	8	Frankfort, N. Y.	3
Madison, N. J.	10	Fredonia, N. Y.	5
Manville, N. J.	3	Garden City, N. Y.	29
Margate City, N. J.	10	Goshen, N. Y.	5
Maywood, N. J.	9	Gouverneur, N. Y.	5
Merchantville, N. J.	9	Gowanda, N. Y.	5
Metuchen, N. J.	8	Granville, N. Y.	4
Middesex, N. J.	2	Green Island, N. Y.	5
New Milford, N. J.	5	Greenport, N. Y.	6
Newton, N. J.	11	Hamburg, N. Y.	5
Northfield, N. J.	3	Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	14
North Plainfield, N. J.	10	Haverstraw, N. Y.	9
Ocean City, N. J.	31	Highland Falls, N. Y.	2
Paramus, N. J.	4	Homer, N. Y.	1
Paulsboro, N. J.	4	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	4
Penns Grove, N. J.	6	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	10
Pitman, N. J.	6	Ilion, N. Y.	9
Pompton Lakes, N. J.	4	Irvington, N. Y.	9
Princeton, N. J.	14	Lake Placid, N. Y.	6
Prospect Park, N. J.	3	Lancaster, N. Y.	5
Ramsey, N. J.	3	Larchmont, N. Y.	13
Raritan, N. J.	6	Le Roy, N. Y.	5
Ridgefield, N. J.	11	Liberty, N. Y.	6
Roselle Park, N. J.	10	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8
Salem, N. J.	9	Lowville, N. Y.	3
Sayreville, N. J.	10	Lyons, N. Y.	4
Secaucus, N. J.	10	Malone, N. Y.	8
Somerville, N. J.	12	Mechanicville, N. Y.	7
South Plainfield, N. J.	6	Medina, N. Y.	7
Tenafly, N. J.	16	Mohawk, N. Y.	3
Ventnor City, N. J.	18	Monticello, N. Y.	7
Verona, N. J.	14	Mount Kisco, N. Y.	11
Vineland, N. J.	11	Mount Morris, N. Y.	15
Wallington, N. J.	12	Newark, N. Y.	1
Washington, N. J.	4	New York Mills, N. Y.	1
West Caldwell, N. J.	4	North Pelham, N. Y.	13
Westwood, N. J.	11	Northport, N. Y.	4
Wharton, N. J.	1	North Tarrytown, N. Y.	10
Wildwood, N. J.	21	Norwich, N. Y.	8
Woodbury, N. J.	12	Nyack, N. Y.	12
Wood Ridge, N. J.	10	Owego, N. Y.	3
Alamogordo, N. Mex.	3	Palmyra, N. Y.	6
Arabsbad, N. Mex.	5	Patchogue, N. Y.	13
Clayton, N. Mex.	2	Pelham Manor, N. Y.	22
Clover, N. Mex.	7	Penn Yan, N. Y.	5
Gallop, N. Mex.	6	Perry, N. Y.	5
Portales, N. Mex.	3	Pleasantville, N. Y.	11
Raton, N. Mex.	4	Potsdam, N. Y.	6
Silver City, N. Mex.	3	Rye, N. Y.	33
Albion, N. Y.	6	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	10
Amityville, N. Y.	10	Salamanca, N. Y.	14
Babylon, N. Y.	12	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	8
Baldwinsville, N. Y.	3	Saugerties, N. Y.	3
Ballston Spa, N. Y.	7	Scarsdale, N. Y.	23
Bath, N. Y.	9	Scotia, N. Y.	9
Bronxville, N. Y.	21	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6
Canajoharie, N. Y.	2	Silver Creek, N. Y.	5
Canadagua, N. Y.	10	Solvay, N. Y.	14
Canastota, N. Y.	5	Southampton, N. Y.	8
Canisteo, N. Y.	3	Spring Valley, N. Y.	5
Canton, N. Y.	4	Springville, N. Y.	4
Carthage, N. Y.	8	Suffern, N. Y.	6
Catskill, N. Y.	6	Tarrytown, N. Y.	17
Cobleskill, N. Y.	3	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	9
Cooperstown, N. Y.	2	Tuckahoe, N. Y.	15
Corinth, N. Y.	1	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4
Dansville, N. Y.	5	Walden, N. Y.	5
Depew, N. Y.	6	Walton, N. Y.	3
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	10	Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	4
Dolgeville, N. Y.	4	Waraw, N. Y.	3
East Rochester, N. Y.	5	Waterford, N. Y.	5
Ellenville, N. Y.	7	Watertown, N. Y.	3
Elmira Heights, N. Y.	5	Waverly, N. Y.	4
Elmsford, N. Y.	6	Wellsville, N. Y.	5
Falconer, N. Y.	3	Westfield, N. Y.	4
Farmingdale, N. Y.	8	West Haverstraw, N. Y.	1
Fort Edward, N. Y.	4	Whitehall, N. Y.	3
Fort Plain, N. Y.	4	Whitesboro, N. Y.	1



TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Yorkville, N. Y.	1	Maple Heights, Ohio	6
Asheboro, N. C.	6	Marysville Heights, Ohio	3
Belmont, N. C.	8	Maumee, Ohio	6
Canton, N. C.	7	Mayfield Heights, Ohio	4
Chapel Hill, N. C.	5	Medina, Ohio	5
Cherryville, N. C.	4	Miamisburg, Ohio	5
Edenton, N. C.	3	Minerva, Ohio	3
Forest City, N. C.	4	Mingo Junction, Ohio	6
Greenville, N. C.	13	Montpelier, Ohio	3
Hendersonville, N. C.	15	Mount Healthy, Ohio	3
Hickory, N. C.	3	Mount Vernon, Ohio	6
Lenoir, N. C.	9	New Boston, Ohio	11
Lexington, N. C.	8	Newton Falls, Ohio	2
Lincolnton, N. C.	4	North Canton, Ohio	4
Lumberton, N. C.	7	North College Hill, Ohio	5
Morgantown, N. C.	6	Norwalk, Ohio	5
Mount Airy, N. C.	9	Oakwood, Ohio	19
Oxford, N. C.	4	Oberlin, Ohio	3
Reidsville, N. C.	12	Orville, Ohio	3
Rosnoke Rapids, N. C.	7	Oxford, Ohio	3
Sanford, N. C.	6	Perrysburg, Ohio	2
Smithfield, N. C.	5	Pomeroy, Ohio	5
Southern Pines, N. C.	3	Port Clinton, Ohio	3
Tarboro, N. C.	6	Ravenna, Ohio	4
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	4	Reading, Ohio	8
Dickinson, N. Dak.	3	Rittman, Ohio	1
Jamestown, N. Dak.	7	Rocky River, Ohio	7
Mandan, N. Dak.	4	St. Bernard, Ohio	12
Valley City, N. Dak.	6	St. Marys, Ohio	4
Wahpeton, N. Dak.	3	Sebring, Ohio	2
Williston, N. Dak.	4	Shadyside, Ohio	3
Amherst, Ohio	5	Shelby, Ohio	6
Athens, Ohio	4	Sidney, Ohio	5
Barnesville, Ohio	3	South Euclid, Ohio	6
Bedford, Ohio	4	Tippecanoe City, Ohio	4
Bellefontaine, Ohio	4	Toronto, Ohio	7
Bellevue, Ohio	6	Troy, Ohio	5
Berea, Ohio	6	Uhrichsville, Ohio	7
Bridgeport, Ohio	4	Upper Arlington, Ohio	4
Bryan, Ohio	3	Urbana, Ohio	3
Carey, Ohio	3	Van Wert, Ohio	4
Celina, Ohio	2	Wadsworth, Ohio	5
Chagrin Falls, Ohio	3	Wapakoneta, Ohio	3
Cheviot, Ohio	8	Washington Court House, Ohio	6
Circleville, Ohio	6	Wellston, Ohio	4
Clyde, Ohio	3	Westerville, Ohio	2
Conneaut, Ohio	5	Willoughby, Ohio	6
Crestline, Ohio	6	Wilmington, Ohio	5
Crooksville, Ohio	1	Wyoming, Ohio	7
Defiance, Ohio	4	Alva, Okla.	3
Delaware, Ohio	5	Blackwell, Okla.	11
Delphos, Ohio	4	Bristow, Okla.	4
Dennison, Ohio	5	Chandler, Okla.	2
Dover, Ohio	7	Claremore, Okla.	6
East Palestine, Ohio	3	Cleveland, Okla.	2
Eaton, Ohio	3	Clinton, Okla.	5
Elmwood Place, Ohio	3	Commerce, Okla.	3
Fairport Harbor, Ohio	10	Cordell, Okla.	3
Fairview, Ohio	4	Cushing, Okla.	7
Franklin, Ohio	3	Drumright, Okla.	2
Galion, Ohio	6	Duncan, Okla.	9
Geneva, Ohio	4	Durant, Okla.	4
Girard, Ohio	6	Edmond, Okla.	3
Glouster, Ohio	1	Elk City, Okla.	3
Grandview Heights, Ohio	8	El Reno, Okla.	8
Greenville, Ohio	6	Frederick, Okla.	5
Hillsboro, Ohio	6	Guthrie, Okla.	9
Hubbard, Ohio	3	Henryetta, Okla.	6
Jackson, Ohio	3	Hobart, Okla.	2
Kent, Ohio	9	Holdenville, Okla.	5
Kenton, Ohio	6	Hollis, Okla.	2
Lebanon, Ohio	3	Hominy, Okla.	3
Lisbon, Ohio	2	Hugo, Okla.	4
Lockland, Ohio	8	Kingfisher, Okla.	4
Logan, Ohio	3	Manrum, Okla.	4
London, Ohio	6	Marlow, Okla.	3
Louisville, Ohio	2	Maud, Okla.	2
Lowellville, Ohio	3	Miami, Okla.	8



TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Norman, Okla.	10	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1
Nowata, Okla.	2	Emaus, Pa.	15
Pawhuska, Okla.	7	Emporium, Pa.	1
Pawnee, Okla.	3	Ephrata, Pa.	4
Perry, Okla.	4	Etna, Pa.	7
Poteau, Okla.	2	Ford City, Pa.	3
Purcell, Okla.	2	Forest City, Pa.	12
Sandsprings, Okla.	2	Forest Hills, Pa.	5
Stillwater, Okla.	7	Fountain Hill, Pa.	4
Sulphur, Okla.	3	Freedom, Pa.	1
Tonkawa, Okla.	5	Freeport, Pa.	2
Wilson, Okla.	2	Gallitzin, Pa.	2
Albany, Oreg.	6	Gettysburg, Pa.	3
Ashland, Oreg.	6	Glassport, Pa.	5
Baker, Oreg.	7	Glenolden, Pa.	5
Bend, Oreg.	5	Greenville, Pa.	3
Burns, Oreg.	3	Grove City, Pa.	3
Corvallis, Oreg.	5	Hamburg, Pa.	3
Dallas, Oreg.	4	Hatboro, Pa.	3
Grants Pass, Oreg.	5	Hellertown, Pa.	4
Hood River, Oreg.	5	Holidaysburg, Pa.	3
La Grange, Oreg.	7	Honesdale, Pa.	5
Marshfield, Oreg.	8	Huntingdon, Pa.	3
McMinnville, Oreg.	3	Indiana, Pa.	7
Oregon City, Oreg.	7	Ingram, Pa.	3
Pendleton, Oreg.	5	Irwin, Pa.	8
Roseburg, Oreg.	3	Jenkintown, Pa.	6
The Dalles, Oreg.	7	Jermyn, Pa.	1
Ambler, Pa.	3	Jersey Shore, Pa.	3
Apollo, Pa.	4	Kane, Pa.	5
Archbald, Pa.	5	Kittanning, Pa.	5
Ashley, Pa.	4	Kutztown, Pa.	2
Aspinwall, Pa.	5	Lansdale, Pa.	4
Avalon, Pa.	12	Lansdowne, Pa.	11
Bangor, Pa.	4	Larksville, Pa.	9
Barnesboro, Pa.	4	Leesburg, Pa.	3
Beaver, Pa.	6	Leetsdale, Pa.	2
Bedford, Pa.	2	Lemoine, Pa.	2
Bellefonte, Pa.	3	Lewisburg, Pa.	1
Bellwood, Pa.	1	Lititz, Pa.	3
Bentleyville, Pa.	1	Lock Haven, Pa.	9
Birdsboro, Pa.	6	Luzerne, Pa.	6
Blairsville, Pa.	4	McAdoo, Pa.	3
Boyetown, Pa.	9	McDonald, Pa.	2
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9	Marcus Hook, Pa.	2
Brackenridge, Pa.	9	Masontown, Pa.	2
Brentwood, Pa.	4	Mauch Chunk, Pa.	2
Bridgeport, Pa.	4	Mechanicsburg, Pa.	5
Brockway, Pa.	2	Media, Pa.	6
Brookville, Pa.	2	Meyersdale, Pa.	2
Brownsville, Pa.	8	Midland, Pa.	8
Burnham, Pa.	1	Millvale, Pa.	6
Camp Hill, Pa.	2	Milton, Pa.	3
Castle Shannon, Pa.	2	Minersville, Pa.	3
Cataques, Pa.	1	Monaca, Pa.	3
Clarks Summit, Pa.	1	Monongahela City, Pa.	4
Clearfield, Pa.	3	Montoursville, Pa.	2
Clifton Heights, Pa.	5	Morrisville, Pa.	4
Clymer, Pa.	2	Mount Joy, Pa.	2
Coaldale, Pa.	3	Mount Penn, Pa.	5
Collingdale, Pa.	6	Mount Pleasant, Pa.	3
Coplay, Pa.	6	Mount Union, Pa.	3
Corry, Pa.	6	Myerstown, Pa.	1
Crafton, Pa.	2	Nanty Glo, Pa.	2
Curwensville, Pa.	2	Nazareth, Pa.	4
Dale, Pa.	3	New Cumberland, Pa.	1
Dallastown, Pa.	1	New Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Danville, Pa.	3	Northampton, Pa.	3
Derry, Pa.	3	North Belvernon, Pa.	2
Downingtown, Pa.	3	North Charleroi, Pa.	1
Dupont, Pa.	4	North East, Pa.	3
East Conemaugh, Pa.	5	Northumberland, Pa.	2
East Lansdowne, Pa.	3	Norwood, Pa.	2
East McKeesport, Pa.	4	Oakmont, Pa.	6
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	Palmerton, Pa.	9
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	4	Palmyra, Pa.	2
Ebensburg, Pa.	2	Patton, Pa.	1
Edwardsville, Pa.	6	Pen Argyl, Pa.	3

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Penbrook, Pa.	6	Brookings, S. Dak.	5
Portage, Pa.	2	Hot Springs, S. Dak.	6
Port Carbon, Pa.	3	Lead, S. Dak.	4
Port Vue, Pa.	1	Madison, S. Dak.	8
Punxsutawney, Pa.	7	Mobridge, S. Dak.	3
Quakertown, Pa.	4	Pierre, S. Dak.	6
Rankin, Pa.	12	Redfield, S. Dak.	2
Reynoldsville, Pa.	2	Vermillion, S. Dak.	3
Ridgway, Pa.	2	Yankton, S. Dak.	8
Roaring Spring, Pa.	1	Alcoa, Tenn.	4
Rochester, Pa.	8	Athens, Tenn.	6
Royersford, Pa.	3	Cleveland, Tenn.	9
St. Clair, Pa.	5	Dyersburg, Tenn.	9
St. Marys, Pa.	4	Elizabethton, Tenn.	6
Sayre, Pa.	4	Erwin, Tenn.	3
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	3	Fayetteville, Tenn.	4
Scottdale, Pa.	3	Greeneville, Tenn.	7
Sewickley, Pa.	9	Lenoir City, Tenn.	2
Sharpsburg, Pa.	9	Lewisburg, Tenn.	3
Sharpsville, Pa.	5	Loudon, Tenn.	3
Shillington, Pa.	3	Norris, Tenn.	17
Shippensburg, Pa.	3	Paris, Tenn.	6
Slatington, Pa.	6	Pulaski, Tenn.	5
Somerset, Pa.	3	Tullahoma, Tenn.	4
South Connellsville, Pa.	2	Union City, Tenn.	7
South Fork, Pa.	1	Alpine, Tex.	4
South Greensburg, Pa.	3	Arlington, Tex.	5
Southwest Greensburg, Pa.	2	Athens, Tex.	3
Spangler, Pa.	1	Borger, Tex.	6
Spring City, Pa.	1	Bryan, Tex.	9
State College, Pa.	3	Burkburnett, Tex.	3
Stroudsburg, Pa.	2	Cisco, Tex.	7
Summit Hill, Pa.	5	Clarendon, Tex.	1
Swarthmore, Pa.	8	Coleman, Tex.	5
Swoyerville, Pa.	14	Commerce, Tex.	3
Tarentum, Pa.	7	Denton, Tex.	10
Throop, Pa.	6	Eastland, Tex.	5
Titusville, Pa.	7	Fort Stockton, Tex.	2
Trafford, Pa.	3	Gatesville, Tex.	2
Tyrone, Pa.	4	Gainesville, Tex.	11
Upland, Pa.	3	Highland Park, Tex.	13
Verona, Pa.	4	Hillsboro, Tex.	5
Waynesburg, Pa.	4	Jacksonville, Tex.	5
Weatherly, Pa.	1	Jasper, Tex.	2
Wellsboro, Pa.	2	Kerrville, Tex.	6
West Conshohocken, Pa.	4	Longview, Tex.	7
West Homestead, Pa.	13	Lufkin, Tex.	7
Westmont, Pa.	5	McAllen, Tex.	5
West Newton, Pa.	1	McCamey, Tex.	1
West Pittston, Pa.	9	McKinney, Tex.	14
West Reading, Pa.	8	Memphis, Tex.	3
Westview, Pa.	5	Mexia, Tex.	3
West Wyoming, Pa.	2	Mincola, Tex.	2
West York, Pa.	3	Mineral Wells, Tex.	6
Wilmerding, Pa.	6	Olney, Tex.	3
Windber, Pa.	6	Orange, Tex.	15
Wyomissing, Pa.	6	Paducah, Tex.	1
Yeadon, Pa.	14	Pecos, Tex.	2
Youngwood, Pa.	2	Perryton, Tex.	4
Barrington, R. I.	4	Pharr, Tex.	2
Burrillville, R. I.	4	Plainview, Tex.	8
East Greenwich, R. I.	2	Quannah, Tex.	1
Johnston, R. I.	7	Ranger, Tex.	5
Warren, R. I.	6	Smithville, Tex.	1
Abberville, S. C.	7	Stamford, Tex.	4
Aiken, S. C.	10	Teague, Tex.	2
Chester, S. C.	7	University Park, Tex.	16
Clinton, S. C.	7	Uvalde, Tex.	3
Darlington, S. C.	6	Weatherford, Tex.	6
Dillon, S. C.	4	Westlaco, Tex.	3
Gaffney, S. C.	11	Wink, Tex.	1
Georgetown, S. C.	8	American Fork, Utah	2
Hartsville, S. C.	6	Bingham Canyon, Utah	4
Lancaster, S. C.	7	Brigham City, Utah	6
Newberry, S. C.	10	Cedar City, Utah	3
Summerville, S. C.	2	Eureka, Utah	2
Union, S. C.	13	Helper, Utah	3
York, S. C.	3		

TABLE 58.—Number of police department employees, 1938; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000—Continued

## CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Logan, Utah	9	Kenova, W. Va.	4
Murray, Utah	4	Keyser, W. Va.	3
Nephi, Utah	3	Logan, W. Va.	4
Park City, Utah	2	McMechen, W. Va.	2
Price, Utah	4	Mannington, W. Va.	2
Spanish Fork, Utah	3	Princeton, W. Va.	6
Springville, Utah	3	Richwood, W. Va.	2
Tooele, Utah	3	St. Albans, W. Va.	3
Bellows Falls, Vt.	6	Salem, W. Va.	3
Bennington Village, Vt.	7	Sistersville, W. Va.	1
Brattleboro, Vt.	7	South Charleston, W. Va.	5
Montpelier, Vt.	12	Welch, W. Va.	8
Newport, Vt.	9	Wellsburg, W. Va.	3
Proctor, Vt.	2	Weston, W. Va.	5
St. Albans, Vt.	3	Williamson, W. Va.	10
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	10	Antigo, Wis.	8
Springfield, Vt.	7	Beaver Dam, Wis.	12
Windsor, Vt.	5	Berlin, Wis.	3
Winooki, Vt.	3	Burlington, Wis.	5
Abingdon, Va.	3	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10
Appalachia, Va.	4	Clintonville, Wis.	5
Big Stone Gap, Va.	4	Columbus, Wis.	6
Bluefield, Va.	5	Delavan, Wis.	4
Buena Vista, Va.	4	Edgerton, Wis.	3
Covington, Va.	6	Fort Atkinson, Wis.	4
Farmville, Va.	5	Hartford, Wis.	3
Franklin, Va.	5	Jefferson, Wis.	2
Fredericksburg, Va.	10	Kaukauna, Wis.	6
Galax, Va.	4	Ladysmith, Wis.	2
Hampton, Va.	9	Lake Geneva, Wis.	6
Harrisonburg, Va.	11	Little Chute, Wis.	3
Lexington, Va.	5	Marshfield, Wis.	9
Martinsville, Va.	14	Mayville, Wis.	2
Norton, Va.	2	Menasha, Wis.	14
Phoebus, Va.	5	Menomonee, Wis.	6
Radford, Va.	8	Merrill, Wis.	8
Salem, Va.	8	Monroe, Wis.	7
Vinton, Va.	6	Neenah, Wis.	14
Waynesboro, Va.	7	New London, Wis.	4
Williamsburg, Va.	4	Oconomowoc, Wis.	5
Anacortes, Wash.	4	Park Falls, Wis.	4
Auburn, Wash.	3	Platteville, Wis.	4
Camas, Wash.	3	Plymouth, Wis.	3
Centralia, Wash.	8	Portage, Wis.	5
Chehalis, Wash.	5	Port Washington, Wis.	5
Clarkston, Wash.	5	Reedsburg, Wis.	2
Cle Elum, Wash.	4	Rhinelander, Wis.	8
Colfax, Wash.	3	Richland Center, Wis.	4
Dayton, Wash.	2	Ripon, Wis.	6
Ellensburg, Wash.	5	Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	3
Kelso, Wash.	6	Sparta, Wis.	5
Mount Vernon, Wash.	3	Stoughton, Wis.	4
Pasco, Wash.	3	Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	4
Port Townsend, Wash.	3	Tomah, Wis.	4
Pullman, Wash.	5	Tomahawk, Wis.	4
Puyallup, Wash.	3	Viroqua, Wis.	2
Raymond, Wash.	3	Waupaca, Wis.	4
Renton, Wash.	5	Waupun, Wis.	4
Sedro Wooley, Wash.	4	West Bend, Wis.	7
Shelton, Wash.	4	West Milwaukee, Wis.	10
Snohomish, Wash.	4	Whitefish Bay, Wis.	13
Toppenish, Wash.	4	Whitewater, Wis.	8
Benwood, W. Va.	7	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	12
Buckhannon, W. Va.	8	Evanston, Wyo.	2
Chester, W. Va.	2	Green River, Wyo.	2
Dunbar, W. Va.	2	Laramie, Wyo.	8
Elkins, W. Va.	2	Rock Springs, Wyo.	8
Grafton, W. Va.	7	Sheridan, Wyo.	7
Hinton, W. Va.	5		

## DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

During the first 6 months of 1939 the F B I examined 288,107 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

More than 29 percent of the arrest records examined during the first half of 1939 represented persons taken into custody for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Arrests for major violations are reflected by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	3, 156
Robbery.....	6, 915
Assault.....	15, 465
Burglary.....	18, 858
Larceny (except auto theft).....	32, 865
Auto theft.....	6, 501
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9, 133
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	2, 130
Arson.....	471
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3, 866
Rape.....	3, 276
Narcotic drug laws.....	2, 322
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	3, 258
Driving while intoxicated.....	11, 527
Gambling.....	5, 795
Total.....	125, 538

**Sex.**—Of the 288,107 arrest records examined, 267,592 (92.9 percent) represented men and 20,515 (7.1 percent) represented women. For all types of crime except commercialized vice the number of men arrested was larger than the number of women. However, a comparison of the figures representing an average group of 100 men arrested with those for an average group of 100 women arrested indicates that there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, and violation of narcotic drug laws. For types of crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, men predominate. The comparison further reveals that 12 of each 1,000 women arrested and fingerprinted were charged with driving while intoxicated, whereas 42 of each 1,000 men arrested were charged with that type of violation. Data for individual types of crimes may be found in the following table.

TABLE 59.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1-June 30, 1939*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	3,156	2,837	319	1.1	1.1	1.6
Robbery.....	6,915	6,619	296	2.4	2.5	1.4
Assault.....	15,465	14,232	1,233	5.4	5.3	6.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	18,858	18,596	262	6.6	6.9	1.3
Larceny— theft.....	32,865	30,613	2,252	11.4	11.4	11.0
Auto theft.....	6,301	6,360	141	2.3	2.4	.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,133	8,684	449	3.2	3.2	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,130	1,946	184	.7	.7	.9
Arson.....	471	439	32	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,866	3,637	229	1.3	1.4	1.1
Rape.....	3,276	3,276	—	1.1	1.2	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,630	726	2,904	1.3	.3	14.2
Other sex offenses.....	4,362	3,671	721	1.5	1.4	3.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,322	1,575	747	.8	.6	3.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	3,258	3,149	109	1.1	1.2	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	3,569	3,485	84	1.2	1.3	.4
Liquor laws.....	5,035	4,244	791	1.8	1.6	3.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	11,527	11,275	252	4.0	4.2	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	2,382	2,344	38	.8	.9	.2
Parking violations.....	15	15	—	(1)	(1)	—
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,433	4,365	68	1.5	1.6	.3
Disorderly conduct.....	13,807	12,392	1,505	4.8	4.6	7.3
Drunkenness.....	43,776	41,623	2,153	15.2	15.6	10.5
Vagrancy.....	24,589	23,004	1,585	8.6	8.6	7.7
Gambling.....	5,795	5,477	318	2.0	2.0	1.6
Suspicion.....	31,213	28,747	2,466	10.8	10.7	12.0
Not stated.....	3,925	3,661	264	1.4	1.4	1.3
All other offenses.....	21,713	20,600	1,113	7.5	7.7	5.4
Total.....	288,107	267,592	20,515	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

**Age.**—From 1932 until the middle of 1935 there were more arrests for age 19 than for any other single age group. From the middle of 1935 through 1938, ages 21, 22, and 23 were most frequently represented. However, during the first 6 months of 1939, once again age 19 predominated in the number of arrests. During this same period arrests for ages 18 and 22 exceeded the number arrested for ages 21 and 23. Arrests for outstanding age groups during the period of January to June 30, 1939, were as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
19.....	12,503
18.....	12,302
22.....	12,300
21.....	11,974
23.....	11,785

The compilation for 1938 reflected that 18.9 percent of the persons arrested were less than 21 years old, but during the first half of 1939 the proportion was 19.3 percent. In addition to the 55,517 persons less than 21 years old arrested during the first 6 months of 1939, there were 47,611 (16.5 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 103,128 (35.8 percent) less than 25 years old. Persons arrested who were between the ages of 25 and 29 numbered 48,537 (16.8 percent). This makes a total of 151,665 (52.6 percent) less than 30 years old. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups, because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)





Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21.....	19.3	12.1	29.6	46.3	33.4	54.0
21-29.....	33.4	37.1	46.1	52.5	32.4	32.1
30-39.....	24.9	26.8	17.7	14.4	19.4	10.5
40-49.....	13.9	14.3	5.1	4.5	9.7	2.6
50 and over.....	8.4	9.6	1.5	2.2	5.0	.7
Unknown.....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 80,739 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). During the first 6 months of 1939, 27,070 (33.5 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 35.8 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.2 percent of those charged with robbery, 65.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 51.0 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first half of 1939 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 61.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1-June 30, 1939*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	3,156	383	939	12.1	29.8
Robbery.....	6,915	2,046	3,815	29.6	55.2
Assault.....	15,465	1,781	4,337	11.5	28.0
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	18,858	8,741	12,309	46.4	65.3
Larceny—steal.....	32,865	10,999	16,747	33.5	51.0
Auto theft.....	6,501	3,508	4,809	54.0	74.0
Embezzlement and fraud.....	9,133	644	1,927	7.1	21.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,130	388	769	18.2	36.1
Arson.....	471	74	136	15.7	28.9
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,866	670	1,324	17.3	34.2
Rape.....	3,276	832	1,544	25.4	47.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,630	213	1,286	5.9	34.9
Other sex offenses.....	4,392	617	1,319	14.0	30.0
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,322	166	564	7.1	24.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	3,258	598	1,193	18.4	36.6
Offenses against family and children.....	3,599	150	646	4.2	18.1
Liquor laws.....	5,035	387	1,005	7.7	20.0
Driving while intoxicated.....	11,527	518	1,931	4.5	16.8
Road and driving laws.....	2,382	412	979	17.3	41.1
Parking violations.....	15	-----	3	.0	20.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,433	819	1,830	18.5	41.3
Disorderly conduct.....	13,897	2,080	4,529	15.0	32.6
Drunkenness.....	43,776	1,995	6,329	4.6	14.5
Vagrancy.....	24,589	3,980	8,256	16.2	33.6
Gambling.....	8,795	365	1,077	6.3	18.6
Suspicion.....	31,213	6,856	12,697	22.0	40.7
Not stated.....	3,928	722	1,359	18.4	34.6
All other offenses.....	21,713	5,573	9,489	25.7	43.7
Total.....	288,107	55,517	103,128	19.3	35.8



**Recidivism.**—There were 128,741 (44.7 percent) of the 288,107 persons arrested during the first half of 1939 who already had prior fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. In addition, there were 3,548 current records bearing notations relative to prior criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 6 months of 1939, although their fingerprints had not previously been on file. This makes a total of 132,289 persons arrested during the first half of 1939 concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 79,626 had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 60.2 percent of the 132,289 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities, and 27.6 percent of the 288,107 arrest records examined.

In more than one-half of the cases the previous convictions were based on major violations, as indicated by the following figures:

Criminal homicide.....	833
Robbery.....	3,306
Assault.....	3,946
Burglary.....	8,754
Larceny (and related offenses).....	18,785
Arson.....	96
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2,399
Rape.....	646
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,424
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	848
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,886
Total.....	42,923

TABLE 62.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–June 30, 1939

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide.....	528	651	482	1,133
Robbery.....	2,262	3,332	2,452	5,784
Assault.....	3,691	4,306	4,353	8,659
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	4,946	8,058	4,841	12,899
Larceny—steal.....	8,384	14,641	11,885	26,526
Auto theft.....	1,571	2,335	1,355	3,990
Embezzlement and fraud.....	2,394	3,919	2,236	6,155
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	398	584	385	969
Arson.....	87	90	102	192
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	1,265	2,206	902	3,108
Rape.....	605	679	499	1,178
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	838	1,067	941	2,008
Other sex offenses.....	773	910	853	1,763
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,068	2,786	1,368	4,154
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	751	1,005	755	1,760
Offenses against family and children.....	601	574	576	1,150
Liquor laws.....	1,136	933	1,674	2,607
Driving while intoxicated.....	1,929	1,640	2,196	3,836
Road and driving laws.....	296	264	293	557
Parking violations.....	4	3	10	13
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	802	826	924	1,750
Disorderly conduct.....	3,908	3,653	7,686	11,339
Drunkenness.....	16,046	9,755	50,614	60,369
Vagrancy.....	8,990	9,069	18,677	27,746
Gambling.....	732	796	644	1,440
Suspicion.....	8,190	10,481	11,349	21,830
Not stated.....	1,412	1,462	1,284	2,746
All other offenses.....	6,119	7,047	8,607	15,654
Total.....	79,626	93,072	137,943	231,015

There were 30 persons arrested for murder or manslaughter during the first 6 months of 1939 whose criminal history revealed that they had on a prior occasion been convicted of criminal homicide in some degree. As already indicated, more than one-half of all persons whose records reflected prior convictions had been convicted of major crimes, and the tabulation further indicated a general tendency for recidivists to repeat the same type of crime.

The 79,626 persons whose records revealed one or more prior convictions were found to have been convicted of a total of 231,015 offenses. In 93,072 instances the convictions were of major crimes, and in 137,943 cases the convictions were of less serious violations of the law.

**Race.**—Whites were represented by 215,528 of the records examined and Negroes by 61,539. The remaining races were represented as follows: Indian, 1,317; Chinese, 478; Japanese, 175; Mexican, 8,237; all others, 833.

The significance of the figures showing the number of Negroes arrested as compared with the number of whites can best be indicated in terms of the number of each in the general population of the country. Exclusive of those under 15 years of age, there were according to the 1930 decennial census, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. Of each 100,000 Negroes 765 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 6 months of 1939, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 306 and for foreign-born whites, 103. It should be observed in connection with the foregoing data that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should employ available compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage.

At the end of June 1939, there were 10,771,163 fingerprint records and 12,026,576 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1939, more than 60 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 4,303 were identified through fingerprint records during the first 6 months of 1939, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of June 30, 1939, there were 10,528 police departments, peace officers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

## OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS.

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

### **Part I Offenses.**

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value. (b) Under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

### **Part II Offenses.**

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage; begging; loitering; etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters but not in connection with any specific offense and who are released without formal charges being placed against them.



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